The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,499 New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY 1885.
L. VALETTA	4903	1000	J. Orman	9th Oct.
M. THAMES	3101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th „
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd „
—ASSAM	3038	400	S. F. Cole	30th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	800	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	5013	1000	L. F. Cates	13th „
L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th „
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	27th „
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	4th Dec.
M. PARRAMATTA	4772	900	W. D. Anderson	11th „
L. ANCONA	3728	600	R. G. Murray	18th „
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	25th „

The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-launch will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at … on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	16th Oct.
MALWA	2950	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th „
MIRZAPORE	3587	600	R. Harvey	13th Nov.
CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	27th „

Return tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, October 6, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 585. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARES to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 200, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	3,000	850	1st Nov. 1885.
CHINA	3,000	850	1st Dec. 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	3,000	850	1st Jan. 1886.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. GLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885
ORION	S. Meras	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mettei	3,500	550	2nd Dec. 1886.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

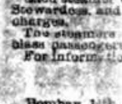
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	29th Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Gunbow-street, Bombay,
September 29, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN MACLEAN	2,350	J. Schofield	14th Oct.
„ MURRAY	2,100	E. Wortolk	22nd „
„ FORBES	2,150	J. A. Guard	2nd Nov.

* These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate charges.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th September, 1885.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.



THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Capt.	Tons	H.P.	On or about
S.S. [illegible] HALL	Barnes	4,100	500	7th Nov. 1885.
S.S. RYDAL HALL	Beck	2,700	400	25th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th Oct. 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY and Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamers without charge for Commission.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th October, 1885, at 11 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday, 12th October, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahreia Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, 9th October, at noon.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th October, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SILK LONG CLOTH.

A NEW FABRIC adapted for Ladies' and Children's Dresses and Underclothing.
Plain Ecru-tinted in piece of 50 to 51 yards, 34 inches wide, Rs. 2 per yard.
in cut Rs. 2-4, per yard.

TWILLED SILK LONG CLOTH.

The same colour and material but slightly thicker, very suitable for Gentleman's Coats, Shirts and Undervests or sleeping suits.
Price per piece of 50 to 51 yards, 30 inches wide Rs. 2-4 per yard.
In cut Rs. 2-8 per yard.
SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.
Agents to the sole Proprietors :

TREACHER AND Co, Limited,
HEAD OFFICES—BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE AND HAND BAGS FOR LADIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.
IN RUSSIAN LEATHER—	
Chequered, best quality, Nickel mounted ……size 10 in.	13 8
Do. do. do. „ 12 in.	16 0
Do. do. do. Patent Lock	31 8
IN MOROCCO LEATHER—	
Best quality, Nickel mounted……size 8 in.	11 8
Do. do. do. „ 10 in.	13 8
Do. do. do. „ 12 in.	16 0
THE STANDARD BAG—	
Fitted with Scissors, Scent-bottle, Cards, Tablet, Pencil, &c……Rs. 20 and	21 0
CARRIAGE BAG—	
In Russia or Morocco Leather, fitted with Scissors, Glove Fastener, Knife, Needles, Cotton, &c……Rs. 14-8, 16 and	18 0
CARRIAGE BAG—	
In Morocco, Nickel mounted, fitted with instruments	9 8
CARRIAGE BAG—	
In Morocco, Nickel, mounted, with outside flaps to take Cards, &c……Rs. 6 and	7 0
ARRIAGE BAG—	
Fitted with Instruments, Pocket-book, Looking-glass, &c……Rs. 12-8 and	13 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD, PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY.
FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY
KEROSINE OIL.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m., gun-fire, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th November next, TENDERS for the supply, during the year 1886, commencing 1st January, of 10,000 cases of purified and refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL of very best quality water white, and warranted to be not less than 150 fire test, each case to contain 85 lbs. nett of oil. To be delivered from time to time as required at Parel Stores Depot, in lots not exceeding 1,000 cases.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, and this amount will, in the event of the Tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 6th October, 1885.

EXCHANGE WITH ENGLAND.

	s. d.
Rate for telegraphic remittances whereby payments are made at once in England	1 6 5-32 pr. Re.
Cost of Telegram when Registered, Rs. 5-8.	
Ditto for demand drafts	1 6 3-16 „
Ditto for 3 months' sight drafts	1 6 5-16 „
Ditto for 6 months' sight drafts	1 6½ „
Sovereigns, Rs. 13-2 each	

Government Currency Notes of any Circle of Issue are received by us in Bombay at par. Pay and other Allowances and Moneys generally, drawn, remitted, and paid in India or England without charge for commission.
Further particulars on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,
Bombay, 28, Apollo St.; and London, 27, Leadenhall St.
Bombay, 7th October, 1885.

FOR SALE,
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR,

ONE fashionable English-built new light Landau with self-acting patent hood by Brainsby and Sons, just arrived per s. s. Henzada.

One Second-hand English-built Landau in very good order.

One handsome silver grey Arab horse 5 years old, 14-3 high, a splendid mover in harness.

One grey Arab Galloway suitable to ride and drive.

One grey Waler suitable for a Brougham.

And several other pairs for sale, from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaints, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazaars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 6, Poor Market near Jumma Musjid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

IN AID OF THE
MARQUIS OF RIPON RECEPTION AND MEMORIAL FUND,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE MANAGING COMMITTEE,
THURSDAY, 8TH OCTOBER, 1885,
THE PARSI VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY

Beg to announce to the Public of Bombay, that the whole proceeds of THURSDAY night's performance will be given to the Committee of the above Fund, the proprietors bearing all the expenses; they hope that the general public will not fail to accord their valued support for this worthy purpose.

When will be produced
The highly interesting opera with effective Scenery
ENTITLED
SAIFOOS SOLOMAN.
To be followed by
AN AMUSING FARCE.
Box to hold four, Rs. 10; Orchestra Stalls Rs. 2.
Other classes as usual.
Seats secured at the Box Office of the Theatre.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE ENGLISH COMEDY & VARIETY CO.
FRIDAY, 9TH OCTOBER,
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.
GREAT EXCITEMENT,
NOVELTY, WIT & HUMOUR.
Production at an enormous expense of the latest Specialty
H. CHING CHANG FOU I. M.
COME AND SEE,
COME AND HEAR,
COME AND ENJOY THE JOKE.
"ALL ABOUT A BONNET."
A LESSON TO WIVES.
How to manage their Husbands.
Those who are married ATTEND!
Those who expect to be married ATTEND!
Bachelors and Spinsters Young & Old ATTEND!

PRICES.—Boxes, Rs. 12; Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Pits, Re. 1; Back Seats, Annas 8.
Box plan now open at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

NOW READY.
THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF
PICKINGS
FROM THE "PARSEE PUNCH."
TEEMING WITH FUN AND FROLIC, WIT AND HUMOUR.

"Sir Rivers in Sulks," "Indians invoking the spirit of her blind friend," "The faded Flower of Cashmere," &c., &c., are worth seeing and studying.

Yearly, Rs. 6; Single Copy, Annas 8.
Parsee Punch Office, 12, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE COMPANY, Limited.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

—MEETINGS will be held here on THURSDAY, 8th instant, as under :—QUARTERLY at 3 p.m. ADJOURNED SPECIAL at 3-15 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. respectively.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secy., Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 7th October, 1885.

FOR SALE—

	Rs.
A Pair of Grey Waler Mares, "Flirt" and "Frolic," well matched, about 15 hands, about 5 years of age, quiet, broken to single and double harness, have been ridden by a lady, believed sound	1,800
A dog-cart (Calcutta made)	450
A Grey Waler Mare "Dolly," over 15 hands, about 7 years of age, quiet for riding or driving	600
A Piano by Schiedmayer, beautiful tone	650

Available from the 10th November. For further particulars apply to
LIEUT.-COL. CAUTLEY, at Poona.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Broach, on Saturday, 17th October, 1885, at 4-30 p.m.—Madras time.

Business.—To confirm the following Resolution passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 26th September, 1885 :—

"That article 73 in the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by inserting five shares instead of ten for the qualification of a Director."

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Broach, October 3. Agents.

1886.
LETTS'S DIARIES
of
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES
at our
USUAL LOW PRICES,
ALSO A LARGE AND VARIED SELECTION OF OFFICE REQUISITES, &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

THE following gentlemen have been duly nominated and seconded as candidates for election by Ratepayers as Members of the Municipal Corporation at the election to be held on MONDAY, the 12th October, 1885.

Name of Candidate	Nominated by	Seconded by
Mr. K. M. SHROFF	The Hon. L. H. Mr. Oxley	Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit
NURROTUM GOVERDHUNDAS	Mr. Alfred Vansittart Frere	Mr. Pandurang Balibhadra

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 6th Oct. 1885.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in Splendid and Elegant Gilt Black Frames.
By the best artists without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Auction-room, at 1 p. m., an invoice of 12 cases Oleographs comprising following subjects :—

Sets of Seasons, Beatrice, By the River, Sporting, Female Head, Popes, Good News, Flower Gatherers, In the Snow, Snow Balling, Mary Queen of Scott, Sir Walter Raleigh Hay Field, Wine Tester, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Breakfast Time Courtship Marriage, Prince and Princess of Wales, On the Rhine, Moss Rose and Primrose, Printer and Setter, Lake Seine, Gamblers at the Well.

Now on view and catalogues are ready.

S. SHREECRUSHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, 8th October, 1885.

VETERINARY INFIRMARY, SHOEING AND COMMISSION STABLES.
ESTABLISHMENT.
Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where
VETERINARY BUSINESS
of all sorts will be carefully, and scientifically conducted.
SICK AND LAME HORSES
and other animals will receive skilful treatment.
The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.
All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

Office of Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Force.
I have much pleasure in certifying that I am well acquainted with Mr. J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon. He is a very respectable young gentleman and has gone through regular course of study, obtained his certificates of qualification and is now practising his profession in Madras successfully.
J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., L.L.D.
Madras, 21st July, 1882.

J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.

		Rs. as.		Rs. as.
AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS	…from	4 0	to	50 8
BATHS, best London tin, with or without cover, lock and strap	…from	6 0	to	45 8
BINOCULAR GLASSES	…from	20 0	to	50 8
CAMP CHAIRS of wood or iron to fold up	…from	3 8	to	22 0
CARPET, CLOTHES and COURIER BAGS	…from	4 0	to	13 4
COCOA, COFFEE and TEA	…per packet from	0 12	to	8 6
CORK BEDS and MATTRESSES	…from	15 0	to	22 0
CORK SCREWS and LEVER KNIVES	…from	0 10	to	1 0
DRESSING BAGS, and DRESSING CASES	…from	8 0	to	300 0
HAMMOCKS	…from	11 0	to	16 0
MEDICINE CHESTS in mahogany, oak, solid leather or japanned tin	…from	6 0	to	100 0
MILK, CONDENSED SWISS	…per tin, each 7 as., per doz.			5 0
OVERLAND TRUNKS	…from	22 8	to	50 8
PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Sausages, &c., &c.	from	0 5	to	3 0
PIPES, CIGARS, and TOBACCOS of every description.				
POCKET CANTEENS, completely fitted				
POCKET FILTERS, complete in case	…from	5 8	to	5 0
POCKET DRAM FLASKS	…from	2 0	to	100 0
PORTMANTEAUX, basil, Black, or Solid Leather	…from	20 0	to	100 0
RAILWAY KEYS	…from	12 0	to	1 4
RAILWAY RUGS	…from	10 0	to	30 0
SOVEREIGN CASES	…from	2 8	to	9 0
STATIONERY of every description by the best makers.				
SWIMMING BELTS	…each	5 0		
SYPHON TAPS, German-silver or electro-plated	…from	4 0	to	6 0
TEA and COFFEE POTS	…from	1 12	to	8 0
TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted	…from	22 0	to	50 0
UMBRELLAS and Waterproof Clothing of superior manufacture.				

WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUORS OF THE BEST BRANDS AND OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of
TOURISTS AND TRAVELLERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SCARVES, TIES, "EVERY COLOUR AND SHADE."
"THE LATEST SHAPES." **COLLARS,** & THE **M.M.**
"WITH IMPROVED FITTINGS." **BRACES, BELTS.**
HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS, **BOMBAY.**

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting … not be surpassed

Above "Speciality" … repeat what is said in quality. We only … e of these watches : by all who posses, ou…

… ch I ever had in my …

"It is the best wat… es an opportunity to life, and I never mi… thers."—Guarantee 3 recommend it to o… years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous

ORIGINAL C… KEYLESS WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case „ 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

DUNNETT & CO.,
CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above
Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, LawnTennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

EASY PURCHASE.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED PIANOS
OF
MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE STUTTGART,
Established 109,
TO WHOM HAVE BEEN AWARDED
TEN FIRST PRIZE MEDALS
AT THE
GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.

London 1851. Paris 1855. Munich 1854-1876. (Great Medal of Arts.)
London 1862. Paris 1867. Great Gold Medal for Arts and Sciences, 1854. Wurtemburg (Gold Medal) 1842.
Vienna International Exhibition 1873. (Diploma of Honour—Highest Distinction.)
Melbourne Exhibition 1880-1881. Highest Award—First Prize over all Exhibitors.
Diploma of Honour, Amsterdam, 1883.

DURABILITY, SUPERIORITY OF WORKMANSHIP, ELEGANCE OF DESIGN, DELICACY OF TOUCH, POWER AND PURITY OF TONE,
and the most
EFFECTIVE CHECK-REPEATING ACTION EXTANT,
are a few of the points wherein these marvellous Pianos cannot be equalled.
N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, in full.

"The Solid Plain Square Piano."	"The Solid Sympathetic Square" Piano.	"The Solid Boudoir Pianoforte."
For cash with order, Rs. 675.	For cash with order, Rs. 742.	For cash with order, Rs. 1,237.
On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.	On the Hire System.
By 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 62-8 each, amounting to Rs. 750.	By 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 68-12 each, amounting to Rs. 825.	By 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 114-8 each, amounting to Rs. 1,374.
Or by 24 monthly instalments of Rs. 33 each, amounting to Rs. 792.	Or by 24 monthly instalments of Rs. 36 each, amounting to Rs. 864.	Or by 24 monthly instalments of Rs. 66 each, amounting to Rs. 1,584.
Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.	Zinc-lined case, Rs. 25 extra.
Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.	Delivered free at any Railway Station in the City of Bombay or Poona.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
1, East Street, POONA. 43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S FAR-FAMED SEWING-MACHINES are constructed on the most approved scientific principles, all parts being interchangeable. Valuable patent improvements and complete accessories. Price-lists post-free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY-LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

PEROSHAW BURJORJEE, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier, to H. E. the Rt. Hon'ble Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay. Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid for Mahableshwar, Panchgani and Satara, on moderate terms. Address Main-street, Poona.

THE SHIP FILTER COMPLETE 1-2 and 3 Gallons. Rs. 13 to 20 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

WANTED, A GALLOWAY or a PONY, broken to saddle, sound, free from vice and a good stepper. Apply to "HUNT," care of this paper.

GLASS DISHES, in Great Variety, from annas two each, Butter Pots from annas 10, Wine-glasses from 15 annas doz. Everything Cheap—SHROFF BROTHERS.

BRIGGS PATTERNS 2 annas each. Crewel Silk 16 skeins per rupee.—PESTONJEE SORABJEE and Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

PONIES FOR SALE at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, just arrived from Poona, some useful Country-breds and a very handsome grey Arab.

DREWET'S Patent Steam-heated Rotary Oil Mill is guaranteed to extract six per cent. more oil from a given weight of seed than any oil mill extant. Address T. DREWET, 77, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

BANDORA HILL.—TO LET, from 1st November, the large and commodious BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of J. Meyreles de Canto, Esq. Large compound, water, and stabling for 8 horses. Apply to W. BULLOCK, 5, Church Lane.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; post 9 annas.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow-street.

JUST RECEIVED a small supply of TOILET and NURSERY SPONGES, very cheap. FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 3 lb. Tins' CHARCOAL Biscuits, Gluten Biscuits, Laxative Biscuits, Iron Biscuits.—PEARSE.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

V. O. S. B. CLYDESDALE BLEND—Wallace, King & Co.'s Old Scotch Whisky, for sale, at Rs. 25 per doz. Apply THOS. H. MOORE & Co.

REDUCED PRICES.—Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dressmaker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

MATHERAN.—TO LET for the ensuing cold season Parbul House, rent Rs. 300; and Pinto Lodge, Rs. 250. Apply to PINTO'S HOTEL.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moignon's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 51-8 per case.

50 PER CENT. SAVINGS.—Well-known Wright and Butlers Kerosine Oil Cooking Stoves, from Rs. 2 to 85.—At STEWARD and Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

WANTED an experienced SALESMAN well … in all branches of the Import Trade and able to … Indent business.—Apply "AGRA," care of this paper.

ORGAN FOR SALE, a small Organ by "Bevington and Sons," London, with two stops, without pedal. St. Anne's Church, Nesbit Road, Mazagon.

TO BE LET, "ELPHINSTONE LODGE," MATHERAN, fully furnished, immediate possession. Apply to J. DICKSON, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON SHEETS, just arrived, 18, 20, 22 and 24 gauge, 6, 7, and 8 feet by 32 inches wide. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANJY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a first-class Writer for Insurance Office. One with some experience of the business preferred. Salary Rs 50. Apply Insurance, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE. Best "Bloachairn" FIRE BRICKS; also best Steel Plates specially manufactured for boiler flues at ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., Defence Works, Mazagon.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP, —Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 15, Meadow-street, Bombay.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, Our Political Orphan. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 1 annas.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED a Person of good address to canvass orders for Mill Stores and Machinery. Must be well connected, and able to influence business. Salary and Commission. Address "INDENT," *Bombay Gazette*.

ATTENTION, SELLING OFF.—Zephyr, Pompadour and Cambric, fast possible colour, suitable for Ladies' Dresses, 4 annas per yard, net cash, or V. P. Try at Y. A. BACKA & Co., Hummum and Medows-street.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, Newmarket, and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a very handsome grey Waler, 16 hands, 8 years old, very powerful and particularly steady; is a perfect charger and carries a lady. The property of Sir FRANK SOUTAR. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM, and Co., Bellasis road.

TO LET, from the 1st Nov., the airy and pleasantly situated suite of rooms above the premises of Kemp and Co., Ld, Cumballa Hill, to which are attached Stable, Coach-house, and Servants' Quarters. European Tenant preferred.—KEMP and Co., Ld.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £880,000 per annum.

FANCY LAMP SHADES, Flower Pot Shades, in all colours and designs. SCISSORS in leather sheaths (protecting them from rust). PEARSE, Apollo-street.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.
WILLIAM PIPER'S CHOICE BRANDIES.
Five Stars Brandy at Rs. 42 per doz.
Three Stars „ „ 28 „

MITCHELL'S PRIZE WHISKY.
Mitchell's Old Irish Whisky at……Rs. 18 per doz.
Mitchell's Heather Dew Whisky at „ 18 „

* * The judges of the New Orleans Exposition evidently know good Whisky when they taste it. The first prize was awarded to Mitchell's Irish Whisky; the second to Mitchell's Scotch Whisky. There is nothing like them in the market.—*New York Sunday Democrat*, 28th June, 1885.
Liberal discount to the Trade, Clubs and Messes.
Apply to COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents for Bombay.
Sassoon's Buildings, Apollo-street.

NOTICES

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.
A stock of Engineers necessaries kept on hand.
Apply to
LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of GUNNIES, HAMALS and TWINE for the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited, for the ensuing season.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
For further particulars apply to
BOOTH & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1885. Managers.

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER.

HIGHEST AWARDS at the Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and Melbourne Exhibitions.
Patronised by the United States and Colonial Authorities, and selected after open competition by the Secretary of State for India for use in some important departments in India.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
6, Parsee Bazaar-street.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9 BUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. R. BARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attentions. Horse broken to single and double harness. In the yard single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE

WANTED IMMEDIATELY three new or second-hand portable hand CRANES, complete on carriage, power 1½ tons, radius 10 feet, with cast iron balance weights. They must be in thorough working order and guaranteed to stand hard rough work for any reasonable time.
Apply to the undersigned, stating terms for delivery at port of Tellicherry or F. O. B. at any Indian port.
GEO. ANDERSON,
Ditt. Bd. Distt Engineer,
Malabar District Engineer's Office, District Board,
Calicut, 28th September, 1885.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY

TENDERS will be received up to the 15th October, 1885, for the SUPPLY of BOOKS and FORMS to this Company for the period of one year commencing from 1st January, 1886.
Forms of Tender can be obtained and samples of the Books and Forms seen at the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Colaba.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received up to the 15th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW STATION BUILDINGS at GOYA GATE STATION, on HIS HIGHNESS the GAEKWAR'S RAILWAY. Plans, specifications and conditions of Contract may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company Bombay.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Offices, Bombay, 1st October, 1885.

THE DHOLLERA PRESS & GINNING COMPANY, Limited.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of October, 1885, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes, viz :—
1. To receive and adopt the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1885, and the Directors' Report for the same period.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of the one retiring, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 22nd October, both days inclusive.
By order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Managers.
Bombay, 30th September, 1885.

CLEARANCE SALE
AT
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE,
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, No. 1.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to inform the Public of Bombay that a large assortment of Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Boots and Shoes, Parsee and Indian long Coats, Waterproofs, Neckties, Kid Gloves for Gentlemen and Children, &c., Ladies' Ulsters, Trimmed and Untrimmed, Hats and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Children, and a General Stock from the First Markets of Europe.
JEWELLERY.
The Silver and Gold from Paris.
The "KORAN" from Zanzibar, very excellently bound in best leather.
The above articles will be sold at
EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICE
AT
THE MAGNET GRAND BAZAAR,
HUMMUM STREET, NO. 1.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 7.

WITH the exception of an improvement of ⅛ in Consols, which now stand at par, and a decline of ⅛ in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper, Reuter's London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday were without alteration.

In Produce, Linseed comes 6d. per quarter higher; other things unchanged.

The slight reaction in Exchange on this side, has begun to make itself felt on the extent of business in Piece-goods in Manchester, and that in turn rather checks the upward movement in the raw staple in Liverpool. The sales yesterday were only 8,000 bales, including 600 Surats, and while Ginned Broach on the spot was quoted 1-16d. per lb. higher, Americans to arrive were 1-32d. to 3-64d. per lb. lower. In New York prices were unchanged both for ready Cotton and futures, and the receipts give the following comparisons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Tuesday's receipts	32,000	38,000	30,000
Four days' do.	96,000	102,000	126,000
Total since 1st September	530,000	524,000	609,000

The easier tone from home has, of course, induced corresponding weakness here, and for new crops sellers would accept Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy less than yesterday ; but old stocks are as firmly held as ever, and the dealers knowing the position are not likely to let their stocks go cheaply until larger supplies become available.

WHEAT is not quotably changed in value, but in sympathy with rather quieter advices from home the feeling here to-day has been a shade easier. Delhi is still the description most largely dealt in, but No. 1 Soft White keeps scarce, and Rs. 3-14-6 to Rs. 4-0-6 is now asked.

SEEDS are dull at previous prices, the extent of business doing being quite insignificant.

FREIGHTS are very steady, if anything a shade firmer than they were. The s.s. Darlington is reported to have booked 2,000 tons cargo for Marseilles *via* Jeddah at 21s. 3d., and a liner for Liverpool has secured 1,000 tons Wheat at 21s. 3d. this month's loading. For Antwerp ready shipment 23s. 9d. to 25s. has been done, and open charter forward owners are asking 25s., but with no buyers over 23s. 9d. per ton. We quote :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool	21-3	21-3d.
Continent	25	
Open Charter	25	
Havre	25	
Antwerp	23-9 to 25-0	23-9 to 25
Marseilles	22-6	

EXCHANGE.—The market has not altered from the position reported yesterday, in the matter of quoted rates ; but the tendency is unquestionably weak. Only one bank quotes the full rates for drawing, whilst private bills could probably be placed a trifle better, if not for ready, certainly for forward delivery. The result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London will afford a fresh departure, as usual. If 1s. 6 3-16d or over be obtained, we should see present rates maintained for a day or two. Lower would assist the downward turn which is undoubtedly on at the moment. For ready bills we quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6 5-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6½d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 11-32d.	,,
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·94.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97⅛ ready, Rs. 97⅜ forward for Fours, and Rs. 98¾ to Rs. 99 forward.

SHARES.—The market is dull, but without quotable change of importance. Spinning Mills rather tend easier. Bombay-Burmah Trading are back to Rs. 3,600 first issue.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Athabasca, 1,645 tons, Capt. J. George, sails to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

THE ship Sierra Madrona, 1,429 tons, Capt. G. Scott, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE steam-ship Metapedia, 1,453 tons, Capt. J. B. Purvis, cleared yesterday for Moulmein with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Canton, 2,752 tons, Captain Dannel, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from Haiphong in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Calder, 400 tons, Captain Hughes, which arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Busreh (15th Sept), brought general cargo, 495 chests opium, 35 horses, and 19 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Euphrates, 400 tons, Capt. J. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (3rd instant), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Capt. Fraser, Capt. Maxwell, Lt. Biggs, Miss Fuller, Mr. Wagstaff, Mr. Ashley and 209 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
6	Canton (s)	Dannel	Haiphong, Sept. 21.
7	H M S. Serapis	Douglas	Portsmouth, Sept. 9.
	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee, Oct. 3.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Bancoora (s)	Brown	Galle.
	Byculla (s)	Warrington	Rangoon, &c.
	Metapedia (s)	Purvis	Moulmein.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Ship Sierra, Madrona, Scott, for Rangoon.
Steamer Athabasca, George, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer King Arthur, for Mauritius.
" Canton, for Marseilles.
" Accomac, for Liverpool.
" Secundra, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Euphrates, for Kurrachee.
" Darlington, for Marseilles.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—3 packages copper wire, A. Essoofbhoy ; 11 packages glassware, R Dowraj ; 3 barrels carbolic acid, G Nevjee ; 57 packages glassware, F Burmal ; 6 casks brass wire N Mahomedally.
Clan Maclean s—11 hogsheads earthenware, Soonar Veera.
Cyprouene s—6,251 cases petroleum, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—250 kegs red lead, Esmanji Allybhoy.
Clan Maclean s—290 barrels green copperas, Latham Abercrombie.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona s—17 packages oilmanstores, Hormusji Maneckji ; 50 cases pale ale and 1 puncheon gin ; Treacher and Co ; 32 cases brandy, D Cowasji ; 10 packages brandy, D Dadabhoy ; 50 cases claret, Volkart Bros.
Rohilla s—11 packages provisions, hams, cheese and bacon, J Fleming and Co.
Loodiana s—135 drums linseed oil, M Ebrahim ; 5 cases brandy, Bolton and Co.
Laicham s—300 cases blasting gelatern and 140 cases dynamite, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Taviot s—5 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co ; 9 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Surat s—3 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Assam s—1 box gold coins (Rs 10,000), Glade and Co ; 21 boxes bar silver (Rs 62,000), the Chartered Mercantile Bank ; 98 boxes silver bars and coins (Rs 2,91,200), the Chartered Mercantile Bank ; 86 boxes bar silver (Rs. 2,58,000), D Sassoon and Co ; 50 boxes bar silver, Wallace and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—11,993 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Accomac s—1,168 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Clan Maclean s—658 bales wool, G Tootseedass ; 61 bales wool, P Jamal ; 60 bales wool, J Chellaram ; 190 bales wool, N Khuttow ; 1,356 cwts myrabollams, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—11 bales hides, Cursetji Jehangirji ; 990 cwts coir yarn, Moolji Jota and Co ; ... Ralli Bros ; 1,000 cwts wheat, ... Sajin ; 65 cwts gum, ...
Valetta s—... cwts gum, ... Cassum Mahomed ; 125 ... bhoy ; 1 bales woollen carpets ... of pearl shells, M J ... pieces goods, Shaikh Sobban ; M Gordhundass ; Haji Mahomed Oosman ; 1 case piece-goods, Okeil ; 11 bales hides, Cursetji Jehangir ; hides, Owen and ... skins, M Jossal and Co ; 2 cases woollen ... ; 40 bales ... V. Hussan Shaw.

FOR HULL.

Athabasca s—750 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co.
... Queen s—8,004 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 519 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Valetta s—... cwts ivory, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Canton s—10 bales hides, Volkart Bros ; 600 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co ; 18,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 31,000 cwts wheat, 2,300 cwts rapeseed, and 3,000 cwts mowra seed Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Gelert s—2,000 cwts wheat, Oleese and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—4,000 cwts rapeseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 300 cwts horns, George Lockhart and Co.
Kt of St Patrick s—800 cwts rapeseed, Geela Bharmul ; 8,500 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co ; 168 bales hemp and 2 bales goats hair, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed, Oleese and Co ; 325 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy.
Clan Gordon s—3,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bangalore s—100 bales twist, The Queen S and W Co ; 25 bales twist J Campbell and Co ; 25 bales twist, Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 45 bales twist, the Alliance Cotton S and W Co ; 5 bales twist, M Cowasjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bangalore s—15 cwts fennel seed and 5 cwts byssbale, Yue Lunching ; 61 cwt badellum H Lalji ; 20 bales twist, S N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co ; 35 bales twist, Sassoon G David and Co ; 152 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 125 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 20 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co ; 7 bales twist, S Sewdutry ; 50 bales twist, H A Esmal and Co ; 171 bales twist, E L Moolchund ; 85 bales twist, N B Moly and Co ; 166 bales twist, S Abraham ; 92 bales twist, M Cowasji ; 15 cwts gum and 12 cwts seed, R Purshotum ; 11 cwts kismiss, S. Jafferbhoy ; 125 cwts onion, R Canooji ; 250 cwts onion, M Topun.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bangalore s—50 bales twist, I Ezra and Co ; 25 bales twist, Anglo-Indian S and W Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, October 6.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·805
Temperature of the Air	80·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	·881
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·8
General Direction of Wind*	SE, SSE, S, SSE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	617
Fall of Rain	0·59
Total fall during month	2·70
" year	67·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th October.	0·56

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction.

2-85—T and Dayabhoy—Ramdas Bhimji vs Damoder Meghjee and others—K Morojee—Parkheard.
3-82—H, C and Brown—Goswami Shree Girdharji Govindraoji Maharaj vs Luckmidas Khimji and another—M B Barbhaya.
3-85—A and Hormusjee—Hajee Abubaker Ismail and another vs. Khatizabai—M H Khan.
4-85—H C and Brown—Balmokundass Vithuldass and another vs Gundass Tribhowundass and others—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

185-85—Shamrao, P—Haridas Koreji vs Gangji Lakhmidas—Mulji, B B—Parkheard.
93-84—Tyabji and D—Soolemanji Esaji vs Bodul Dessaji—Payne, G and S.
83-84—Tyabji and D—Haji Ebrahim Haji Dada vs Haji Cassam Joosub and others—Chalk and W.
161-84—Mirza, H K—Abdul Cadur Haji Mahomed vs C A Turner and others—Craigie, L and O, and Thakurdas and D.
157-84—Mulji, B B—Gangji Luckmidas vs Nensey Dayal and another—Bicknell and K, and Crawford and B.
17-84—Craigie, L and O—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Cheoonial Manockial and others—Balkrishna and B and Tyabji and D.
186-85—A F Turner—Wasantrao Bhaskerji and others vs Venayek Anundrao and others—W and G, Jan G, and K M.
241-35—Ardesir and H—Haji Abubuker Ismail and another vs Mahomed Acoob—Tyabji and D.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCT. 4.

Rhodes, Lt, Ms, Bl Fus, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 5.

Furchman, Capt, Bl, on leave, from Bolaram.
Curtis, Major, Bl R A, on leave, from Dinapore.
Langley, Lt, Bo R A, on priv leave, from Poona.
Savile, Lt, Bo, 2nd Middlesex, on leave, from Poona.
Law, Capt, Bo, 2nd Gloster, on leave, from Poona.
Phayre, Lt, Bo, a D C, on leave, from Poona.
Lloyed, Capt, Bo R A, on leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 6.

Wyllie, Lt, Ms, 1st Cavy, H C, on leave, from Hingole.

OCTOBER 7.

Channer, Col, Bl, 11th Sikhs, on furlough, from Jhelum.
Fraser, Capt, Bo, North Lanc Regt, on duty, from Quetta.
Biggs, Lt, Bo R E, on duty, from Quetta.
Mathews, Capt, Bo, King's Own, on leave, from Poona.
Darwin, Major, Bl, Durh Lt Infy, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—OCT. 7.

Daniell, Capt, Bo 1st Sind Horse, on leave, to Poona.
Fitzgerald, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Josling, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Belfin, Surg, Bl M S, on duty, to Deolali.
Hemeli, Major, 5th Bo Lt Infy, on leave, to Poona.
Watts, Col, 19th Bo Infy, from leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS. REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 8.

The usual monthly Committee Meeting of the Volunteer Club will be held this day Thursday, the 8th instant, at the Club-room, Head-quarters, at 9 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Monday next the 12th instant at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Bde-Surg J Browne, M D, to officiate as Statistical Officer to the Govt of India in the Sanitary and Medical Depts, during the absence on deputation of Surg-Maj A Stephen, or until further orders.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Surveyors in the Archæological Dept, as reconstituted by Home Dept Resolution No 2—87-103, dated 6th June, 1885 :—

Mr J D Beglar, for the Lower Provinces of Bengal, Assam, and Chutia Nagpur, Maj J B Keith—for the N W P and Oudh, the Central India Agency, and the Central Provinces ; and Mr H J Rodgers, for the Punjab, Sind, and Rajputana.

The appointment of Mr Beglar will take effect from the 1st Oct 1885, and the appointments of Maj Keith and Mr Rodgers from the date on which they may assume charge of their duties.

Mr Quintin Byrne to officiate as an Asst Supdt of Police in the Hyderabad Assigned Dists, from the date of taking charge of his duties, or until further orders.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

28th August last, granting furlough for 6 months to Mr F W Kelly, Offg Depy Supdt, 4th grade, Survey of India Dept, is cancelled.

Mr E J Jackson, Offg Depy Supdt, of the 4th grade, Survey of India Dept, is granted furlough for 1 year from 1st Oct 1885, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut J M Fleming, B S C, is appointed sub pro tem to be a Probationary Asst Supdt of the 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, from the 3rd July last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt G Gaisford, Asst Supdt of Levies in Beluchistan, and ex-officio Asst Political Agent at Thal-Chotiali, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, from the date on which he may assume charge of the office of Political Agent at Thal-Chotiali, and during such time as Mr R I Bruce, CIE, may officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class, and as Govr-Genl's Agent in Beluchistan.

Capt H L Ramsay, Political Asst of the 1st Class sub. pro tem., is posted as British Jt Commr at Leh.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The following grade promotions in the Financial Dept are notified :—With effect from the ...th Aug 1885, in consequence of Mr. E. M. Palmer's transfer to service in Egypt, Mr F. C. Barn... to be an enrolled officer Class IV ; Babu Ish... Chandra ... to be an enrolled officer Class ...

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Maj J Cook, Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, to be Asst Adjt-Genl, vice Col W W B..., who has vacated that appointment, dated 22nd Sept 1885.

Capt V A Schalch, B S C, Wing Officer, 11th Bengal Infy, to be Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, vice Maj Cook, dated 2nd Sept 1885.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

1st Sikh Infantry.—Lieut A H McMahon, Offg Wing Officer, on probation, to be Wing Officer, on probation, vice Maj A F Lambe, deceased, dated 31st Aug 1885.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Infantry—Lieut J C Swetenham, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, vice Capt E W St G Welchman, who has vacated that appointment on promotion, dated 11th July 1885.

Sub-Condr Harry W Warrington, Ordnance Dept, is remanded to regimental duty in the rank held by him immediately previous to his appointment to the warrant grade.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Col R C R Clifford, B S C, Sqdn Comdr, 2nd Punjab Cavy, Asst Commissary-Genl for Transport, (p a) for 321 days ; Lieut-Col J F Fitz G Cologan, B S C, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Comd, 33rd Bengal Infy (p a) for 1 year and 276 days ; Lieut-Col T B M Glascock, B S C, Sqdn Comdr, and 2nd-in-Comd, 1st Bengal Cavy (p a) for 1 year and 259 days ; Lieut-Col J S Irvine, Cavy (p a) for 102 days, embarking on the 6th Nov 1885 ; Maj A McNeale, Genl List, Infy, Squdrn Comdr, 8th Bengal Cavry, (p a) for 1 year and 81 days ; Maj J Fraser, Genl List, Infy, Wing Comdr and 2nd-in-Comd, 40th Bengal Infy, (p a) for 2 years, Maj A K Abbott, B S C, Wing Comdr, 42nd Bengal Infy, (p a) for 1 year and 43 days ; Maj T Shepherd, B S C, Sqdn Comdr, 1st Punjab Cavy, (p a) for 304 days ; Maj J B Watts, B S C, Sqdn Comdr, 3rd Punjab Cavy, (m c) for 1 year ; Capt B C Graves, B S C, Wing Officer, 31st Bengal Infy (p a) for one year ; Lieut E T Paul, B S C, Sqdn Officer and Adjt, 6th (The Prince of Wales's) Bengal Cavy (p a) for 1 year ; Lieut A Wallace, B S C, Wing Officer and Qr-mr, 27th Bengal Infy, (p a) for 1 year ; Bgde-Surg J Browne, M D (p a) for 1 year and 90 days ; Surg R Hamilton, M D, 23rd Bengal Infy (p a) for 1 year ; Surg G J Kellie, 4th Cavy Hyderabad Contingent (p a) for 1 year ; and Surg P de H Haig, 1st Punjab Cavy (p a) for 1 year.

Depy Asst Commissary and Hony Lieut W Powell, Commissariat Dept, was on leave (p a), from the 15th June 1885 to 30th July 1885.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—Lieut-Col A Bloomfield, B S C, (p a) for 2 months ; and Surg-Maj J J Monteath, M D, (m c) for 6 months.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Colonel in the Army—Lieut-Col R Bythell, B S C, 2nd Oct 1885.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.—Lieut C H Hayes, 1st Oct 1885.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major. Dated 30th Sept 1885, A J Willcocks, M D ; T Moloney, M D ; C W S Deakin ; H K McKay ; and F R Swaine, M D.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st and 2nd classes of the Order of British India from the 28th July 1885 :—Bombay.—To the 1st Class with the title of Sirdar Bhadur.

Subadar Zuman Khan, Bahadur, 29th Bombay Infy, vice pensioned Subadar-Maj Shaik Hoosain, Sirdar Bahadur, deceased.—To the 2nd Class with the title of Bahadur.—Ressaldar Mahomed Azzem Khan, 2nd Sind Horse, vice Subadar Zuman Khan, Bahadur, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vincent McCarthy, 2nd grade Officer H M's Indian Marine, to be a 1st grade Officer, to fill an existing vacancy with seniority of 27th Dec 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr R G Macdonald, Inspr of P W Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Depy Acct-Genl and ex-officio Under-Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, during the absence of Maj A G Bugbie, RE, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr R E Nelson, Exec Engr, 3rd Grade, Central India, temporarily transferred to State Railways, is transferred in the interests of the public service from the Estabt under the Director-Genl of Railways to that under the Govt of Bengal.

Mr L Brown, Exmr of P W Accounts, is posted on return from furlough as Exmr of State Railway Accounts, British Burma.

Mr J L Macpherson, Exmr of State Railway Accounts, British Burma, is transferred in the interests of the public service to the Office of Exmr of P W Accounts, N-W P and Oudh.

Mr C C Harold, Exmr, P W Accounts, attached to the Office of the Exmr, P W Accounts, N W P and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as First Auditor and Exmr of Accounts, Bengal and North-Western State Railways, during the absence of Mr F E Godfrey, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr W T Rabbit, Accountant, 1st grade attached to the Office of the Accountant-General, P W D, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Asst Examiner.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Capt A Wapshare, B S C, is appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Cant Magis, Nasirabad, from the 17th Sept 1885.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

Mr L B..., Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred from the Punjab Northern State Railway to the Bolan Railway.

Mr C L B..., Class IV of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, is posted to the Punjab Northern State Railway.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

Maj J Davidson, Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt, is appointed Mily Secy to the Punjab Govt, the 5th Sept 1885, vice Col J W McQueen, ... A-D-C to the Queen.

Mr J A Sinclair, Jr Govt Advocate, Punjab, is granted 1 year's furlough on medical certificate, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr R. Richardson, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Ferozepore, is, on relief by Mr. Alsop, transferred in his substantive capacity to the Rawalpindi Dist.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
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DEHRA DUN, June 21st, 1885.
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Yours faithfully,
J. CHESTER,
Lieut.-Colonel.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1885.

MR. LIONEL COHEN'S suggestions for changing the system of Government guarantees for Indian railways, the substance of which we printed yesterday, deal with so important a matter that it is to be hoped the authorities both at the India Office and in Calcutta will not lightly set them aside. It is to be regretted that both Mr. Cohen and the *Times* in commenting upon his paper have taken a more unfavourable view than the circumstances warranted of the recent subscription for the capital of the Indian Midland Railway. The *Times* certainly misapprehends the facts of the case when it describes as "an absolute failure" a subscription which was at any rate large enough to warrant the Secretary of State sanctioning the immediate commencement of the work, and which, as our Simla correspondent tells us to-day, has resulted in £1,300,000 being already paid into the bank. Mr. Cohen's proposals rest, however, upon a larger basis than an allegation of the non-success of a particular enterprise. He finds that Indian railway securities in general are out of favour with the investing public. They are comparatively difficult to negotiate, their price is depreciated, and notwithstanding the absolute guarantee by the Government of India of a substantial minimum dividend, to say nothing of the tempting contingency of a share of surplus profits, the public pass them by for Government stock not a whit more secure and with less interest attached. He alleges, amongst other reasons for this, that the Government of India have not treated the proprietors in all cases as fairly as they should have done. The holders of East Indian Railway annuities, for instance, have had withdrawn from them their former privilege of converting them into Government stock ; while the Eastern Bengal annuitants have had to complain that, despite the promises of Lord Kimberley to put the matter right, no provision has been made for rendering their annuities convertible into stock. One result of these circumstances, unfavourable as they are in themselves, is that the value of the annuities in the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, which the Government are about to acquire, will be from ten to twelve per cent. less than that of the stock in exchange for which they are issued. These Mr. Cohen cites as instances of the uncertainty and illiberality of the Indian Government in their railway finance which have damaged the market value of all Indian railway property, have shaken the confidence of dealers in Indian railway stock, and have almost destroyed the freedom of the market. Criticism of this kind cannot well be ignored by the India Office. Whether or not the holders of East Indian, of Eastern Bengal, and of Sind annuities or stock have been unhandsomely dealt with is not the only question to be disposed of. It is enough that the belief that there has been illiberality should prevail. Capital all the world over is sensitive and suspicious, and those who are its guardians and guarantors should be as much above suspicion as Cæsar's wife.

These complaints refer only to incidents of the existing system. From them Mr. Cohen passes to others which can be amended without a radical change of system. Chief amongst them is the want of uniformity in the conditions under which concessions have in recent years been granted. This is a feature which stands out clearly in the report of the Select Committee, where, however, the varying conditions under which the Government of India give guarantees to companies for the construction of railways are exhibited, with no suggestion that there is any mischief in the variety. There are the "Bengal Central terms," under which the company receives a guarantee of four per cent. during construction; the Southern Mahratta with a guarantee of 3½ per cent. for the term of concession and an extra half per cent. for five years ; the Bengal and North-Western makes the line at its own risk, but it gets, like the other lines, land free of cost. There are variations not only in regard to the amount of interest and to the division of surplus profits between the Government and the company, but as to the terms and period of pre-emption, and if the question is looked at as one of pure finance nothing could seem more capricious and chaotic. But, as the Committee pointed out last year—and this is an element of which Mr. Cohen takes no account—each of the methods adopted is suitable under certain circumstances. The Bengal and North-Western terms, the Bengal Central, and the Southern Mahratta represent a scale adapted to diminishing certainties of investment. The Bengal and North-Western terms apply to a project whose success is sufficiently assured to tempt investors without any inducement from the Government other than that of a free grant of land. The Bengal Central terms are suitable for an undertaking somewhat less promising, but promising enough to be floated independently of a guarantee ; while the Southern Mahratta terms are for lines which would never be begun, except under absolute guarantee from the Government. The Committee went no nearer to Mr. Cohen's suggestion than to recommend that simplicity in terms should always be aimed at. There was certainly a need for this recommendation. The terms of the South Mahratta guarantee, for instance, constitute a peculiarly striking example of complexity of definition, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that a good many intending investors held back from subscribing to it through a difficulty in construing the prospectus. But between the simplicity of terms recommended by the Select Committee, and the uniformity which Mr. Cohen has in view there is a substantial difference, and those who can heartily endorse the one will think twice about committing themselves to the other.

Mr. Cohen's scheme for the conversion of the guaranteed stock into a general railway debt for India may have more to recommend it. If indeed it would enable schemes like the Indian Midland to be financed with a saving of a half per cent. in interest, Mr. Cohen starts with a strong advantage on his side. His plan is that the Secretary of State, instead of leaving it to the guaranteed company to raise the capital, should himself offer it through the Bank of England, who would administer the railway debt just as the National Debt is now administered. This, according to his estimate would not only be an eminently simple and eminently workable arrangement, but it would be profitable to the Government, inasmuch as the price of issue might be placed higher than that of the ordinary Government debt, if accompanied by the share certificate representing surplus profits. Mr. Cohen tacks on to it an interest in his scheme when he ... introducing it in India itself the suggestion for ... medium of the Post Office. In England the Post Office has been the means of distributing consols amongst thrifty people of the well-to-do working classes ; is there any class in India who could be persuaded by the means here suggested to become railway shareholders, even on a small scale ? We hear often enough of the hoarded lakhs, and of the apathy with which their owners look on, while English capital is being brought into the country for the construction of railroads. Here, it may be, is a means by which, as Mr. Cohen says, the security might be brought home to every city in the Indian Empire, and to the knowledge of at least all the principal residents therein. This, however, is only an incidental part of a scheme which must be judged as a whole, and which needs to be very carefully discussed before judgment is pronounced upon it. The bias of the India Office—certainly of the Council—will be towards rejecting it. It is too large, too original, too pronounced a departure from existing ways to commend itself there. The Secretary of State may find much to object to in an arrangement which would necessitate his frequent appearance in the money market *in propriâ personâ*. He might prefer that such money as is needed for railway schemes should be raised by the companies themselves, with no other intervention on his part than that of a guarantee. Such an objection might be deemed trivial and unreal ; but the resisting power of an objection is not always in exact ratio with its reality.

WHEN Nebuchadnezzar constructed the hanging gardens of Babylon to give pleasure to his wife, who had been brought up in Media, and delighted in the scenery of mountain regions, he had not only to plant trees and shrubs, but also to build the hills which were to remind his wife of her mountain home, and console her for its loss. The construction of the less ambitious hanging gardens of Bombay has not been such a difficult matter. Our energetic Municipal Commissioner and his horticultural advisers receive from nature ready made the hill to be adorned, and have only had to use art in the work of beautifying it. So far only a limited portion of the slope at the top of the ascent has been transformed by the man's labour, but it is safe to anticipate that in the course of time the whole course of the winding path leading down to the foot of the hill will be similarly decorated. We believe that it is also intended to raise a mound between the reservoir and the road, so as to conceal from view the red tile roofs of the filter beds. It is to be hoped that the proposed mound will not be very large. The road between the reservoir and the gardens is now open to the west wind, and is one of the coolest places in Bombay. If a large mound is constructed to the west of it, both the road and the gardens will suffer from the exclusion of the refreshing breeze. Most people would think the disappearance of the red tile roofs rather too dearly purchased at the expense of even a partial diminution of the supply of fresh air. The fact that they are being hid out on a natural hill will prevent the hanging gardens of Bombay from aspiring to rank among the seven wonders of the world, but it will not at all interfere with their claims to beauty. Pope very properly advises the landscape gardener "to treat the goddess Nature like a modest fair, Nor over-dress, nor leave her wholly bare." Now, there can be no doubt that until lately the crest of Malabar Hill near the new reservoir was left repulsively bare, and it was a good idea to decorate the bald spot with an acre or two of hanging gardens well supplied with crotons, ferns, and caliadiums. The point chosen for ornamentation is an important element in the natural scenery of Bombay, not so much on account of attractions contained in itself, as from the splendid prospect it affords. No more extensive view of the city can be obtained than that to be seen as one looks eastward from this, the highest point of Malabar Hill, down upon Back Bay, the Fort, and Colaba. Here the artist brings his easel, and the buggywalla his globe-trotter ; and both are justified in their choice, for from no other point can Bombay be seen to as great advantage. It now only remains to free the view from an obvious defect, and to afford the means of comfortably contemplating it. The panorama seen from this commanding position would be perfectly beautiful if it were not for the dirty collection of huts and a noisome-looking pond in the foreground immediately below the new gardens. If these blots could be removed or somehow concealed, and a few seats were provided to enable the stranger or the citizen to enjoy in bodily comfort the magnificent prospect spread out before his eyes, there would be nothing left to be desired for the enjoyment of one of the grandest views in the world.

A CURIOUS light is thrown upon Mr. Gladstone's famous "Hands off" speech by the accounts which now and again reach us of the results of Austrian rule in the provinces of Bosnia and the Herzegovina. For example at the recent military manœuvres at Pazega in Sclavonia a numerous deputation from the principal towns of the occupied provinces waited upon the Emperor to express the gratitude of their compatriots for the benefits of the Austrian administration. A correspondent, in commenting upon this incident, says that, within the last few years, the prosperity of Bosnia and the Herzegovina has been rapidly increasing, order and security prevail everywhere, roads and railways have been constructed, and under the mild and almost paternal government of the Austrians the native population is undergoing a complete transformation. But a more authoritative witness has lately spoken in the person of M. Emile de Laveleye, who, fresh from contact with as staunch a champion of the Sclavonic races as Bishop Strossmeyer, and with as keen a love of liberty as any of the champions of the subject races in the south-east of Europe, pronounces a cordial eulogy upon the Power in whose presence in the Balkan provinces Mr. Gladstone sees or saw a menace to liberty. "What," M. de Laveleye asks in the current number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, "what shall we say now of the Austrian occupation ? If, forgetting all political rivalries, we think only of the progress of civilization in Europe, no doubt is possible ; every friend of humanity ought to applaud it with all his heart." And then he goes on to quote the opinion of the sturdy Bishop Strossmeyer that it is in the bosom of Austria-Hungary, which respects more and more the autonomy and the rights of different races, that each of them will arrive at the accomplishment of its destiny." In view of much that has lately been heard about the growing ascendency of Austria in those regions, it is interesting to have testimony of this character to the qualities of Austrian administration there.

KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, SEPT. 29.

TWELVE months have barely passed since the question of education in Kashmere first came on for discussion. The efforts, however, which the Kashmere Government made soon afterwards in that direction were not well sustained, and the present condition of the subjects of the Maharaja in matters educational is as hopeless as ever. There is not, I believe, a single school in the whole of the Valley which receives support of any sort, or even recognition, from the Government. Twelve months ago there was a school in the town of Srinuggur, in which a few pundits daily gave instruction to some fifty or sixty boys. These teachers were paid by the Government—never very regularly, but they were acknowledged as Government servants. The school was established in a large building specially erected for the purpose. The object with which this building was constructed several years ago was that of opening a college, and thus inaugurating a system of State education on the model of that which does such good work in the Punjab and elsewhere in India. Nothing, however, seems to have been done beyond erecting this building. The sole result of these efforts of days long since past was that twelve months ago some fifty boys were instructed in the manner above described. In October last year an English master was engaged, but he remained only a few months ; he was succeeded by a Babu from Bengal, for some time in the Maharaja's service at Jummu, but he remained only a few weeks ; I believe three weeks—and since then the school doors have been closed, and education in Kashmere under Government superintendence or support is a dead letter. There may be a few private schools here and there ; but the Kashmere Government has apparently abandoned the idea of educating the people.

For some time after the collapse of the Government school the missionary school seemed to prosper, mainly because it was held in a house close to the city. But the officials used every effort to deprive the missionaries of the use of this house, though for some time without success. Recently, however, this building had to be given up, and the Mission School removed to its old quarters at the Mission Hospital, nearly two miles from Srinuggur town. The number of boys under instruction has, I believe, decreased, and, in short, the question of education in Kashmere has died a miserable death.

I am afraid that the Mahomedans here are not more earnest in educating their sons than elsewhere ; but the pundits, the Hindoos, that is to say—for Hindoos here are all Brahmins, and of the same caste—do regularly instruct their sons, but not their daughters. Here and there a young pundit may be met with who understands and is able to read and write English ; in each case he is indebted for his knowledge to the Mission School ; but, speaking generally, the Hindus pay more regard to the education of their sons than do the Mahomedans. The neglect by the Kashmere Government of its duties could hardly be more emphatically proved than in this matter. Will not the opportunity offered be accepted, and a more vigorous, humane, and intelligible system of administration in every department of the State be introduced than exists now ? Or will the people be left by the Government of India, the Paramount Power, to wallow in ignorance and to be the victims of an effete rule ?

CROP PROSPECTS IN GUZERAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, OCT. 5.

THE long-continued break in the weather here was beginning to cause anxiety. Crops were withering on all sides, and the tanks as well as the wells were showing signs of drying up. All were despondent, except the Bunnias, who, with characteristic energy, were manœuvring to inveigle the credulous to combine and import grain in anticipation of selling at famine prices. Since last week the grain got very dear. Groups of Mahomedans went about the different parts of the town, invoking, in plaintive tones, the aid of Allah and his saints to avert the impending calamity. Happily from the 3rd instant the clouds began to rise in the horizon, and before evening the aspect of the weather was entirely changed, and it began to look monsoonish all round. We had a slight drizzle yesterday, but from this morning all fears of impending famine have been dispelled, for we are having excellent showers since last night. The crafty Bunnias have been totally discomfited, and the grain has come down to its normal price again.

H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar and suite returned from Poona on the morning of the 2nd instant. Apparently the trip has done him much good. His Highness looks very well.

SURAT, OCT. 6.

A LONG spell of dry weather, with most unusual heat, has been at last succeeded by a welcome downfall of rain. A steady downpour set in on Sunday morning, and has continued, with but slight intermission, until this afternoon. The natives, who have been crying out for rain, and expressing their fears of a total failure of the season's crops, are now everywhere showing the greatest satisfaction at the change of prospects effected by this most opportune rainfall. Prices of grain have already gone down in the market.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE most captious critic would find it a matter of difficulty to discover a single fault with the magnificent game of polo which was played on the Esplanade yesterday afternoon between the teams of the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry (3rd and 4th Regiments) and the Poona Horse. There is little doubt that all lovers of the pastime must have experienced the greatest enjoyment ; and when play ceased, they must have left the ground with the one regret that the game was over, while at the same time they found consolation in a knowledge of the fact that they would at least have the pleasure of seeing one of the gallant teams in the field again before the tournament is over. There must have been a feeling of vast excitement abroad throughout the period the game lasted. It was not the wild excitement which a close game would create, but that engendered by fast and brilliant play, stimulated by a profound admiration for the skill and activity of the winners aided by the excellent training of their ponies. But naturally these sensations would be tempered with respect for losers who made so gallant a struggle as was witnessed yesterday. The winners were the Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry (3rd and 4th Regiments); and easy as a win such as theirs looks on paper, it was not so in reality, for each goal was fought by Poona, headed by Stewart, with splendid pluck which cannot have failed to command sympathisers in consequence of the unflagging pertinacity with which they stuck to their post to the end. Poona were not within 75 per cent. of their adversaries in the matter of the quality of their mounts ; and this, added, we may fairly say, to a want of playing together, combined with other causes, brought defeat on them. Every member of the team played up well, Stewart and Forbes in particular ; but they nevertheless got scattered, and when this occurred they were invariably outpaced by their opponents, and outwitted too. The Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry (3rd and 4th Regiments) on the contrary, always worked together, and by superior play and faster galloping, due to better ponies, very rarely had to defend their own ground, and Meade, the goal-keeper, was so much at liberty to play as a forward that he made two goals "to his own cheek." Adye was unquestionably the player of the evening. Most proficient in the game personally, with ponies trained almost like circus animals to a nicety, and with calmness and judgment at command, he was particularly conspicuous amidst a host of good players. His activity, too, was extraordinary. At one period of the game he fell ; but he was up and had vaulted into the saddle as his pony was gaining its legs, and although stirrupless, he was away with the ball before his adversaries were able to further check his progress. His companions McSweney, Meade, and Jemadar Myrab Ali Khan, were worthy of their captain. The first-mentioned player received a heavy fall which so dazed, winded, and shook him, as to place him *hors de combat* for some time. There were some who, when he expressed a wish to proceed with the game, tried to prevent him ; but he would not be gainsaid, and subsequently performed some very brilliant feats. Meade is a man of thews and sinews who rides over 15 stone ; but he was as forward as any of his side in the match, and his hard hitting and his fine ponies enabled him to make long runs through all the Poona Horse, and score goals besides. "The wiry Moslem" was left-handed, and hit with equal accuracy backwards or over either flank of his pony, which made him a very serious opponent to face or balk. His light weight also was a great advantage to him, and his feats were frequently applauded by the lookers-on. Having seen this team play, it may be safely added that they are equal to any the Central India Horse has yet brought down to Bombay, and that they will cut out the work for the team which faces them to play off the final tie on Saturday.

1ST ROUND.

The Hyderabad team won the toss, and occupied the Pavilion goal. On crossing sticks, they also secured first hit, and McSweeney and Jemadar Myrab Ali Khan at once took the ball behind the Poona touch line. Here the conflict surged, much to the disadvantage of the defenders for about four minutes, and the Jemadar got his opportunity and scored a goal. Hyderabad C. C. 1 to Poona 0.

When the sides were changed and the ball was in play, Adye and his companions made the pace tremendously hot for the Poona contingent, and Stewart was continually saving his goal. He then made a fine run and landed the ball behind the Hyderabad posts, though not between them ; and just at the call of time he made another, and experienced great ill-luck, as the ball struck the goal post and bounded in the wrong direction. Game :—Hyderabad C. C. 1 to Poona 0.

2ND ROUND.

McSweney brought the ball out, and by a big hit got it into the centre of the ground, where for a while the fight was pretty even. Forbes and Thomas played very energetically for their side, and the Jemadar, McSweney, and Adye for theirs. Stewart then started a run, and was baulked by Adye ; but Thomas was backing up, and, taking advantage of the opportunity, went straight for the Hyderabad goal, where Meade missed the ball, and his opponent scored a goal. Game 1 all.

On play being resumed, Adye showed signs that he did not intend the game to proceed on an equality. He made frequent grand charges, his strokes being very pretty at times, and, as his side answered to his call, the game began to get very fast and Poona hard pressed. It was about the middle of this bout, and near the eastern boundary line, that McSweney met with the fall which prevented his playing for some time ; but a native took his place and galloping up to where there was a scrimmage going on near the Hyderabad goal, he collared the ball and made a clean run amidst great applause, but just missed the goal. After this, so impetuous was his career, that had it not terminated in his getting a cropper, he too would have been valueless for a while. Throughout the rest of this round the Poona goal was continually in danger, though at the end none was taken, thanks to Stewart and Ducat's play. McSweney was able to play towards the end of this round.

3RD ROUND.

In this bout the force of circumstances compelled the adoption of a round game ; but even in this Adye excelled, and his runs and inside strokes were exceedingly admirable. Meade, having little or nothing to do behind, came forward and with him as a reinforcement, Hyderabad had it very much their own way, though Poona fought very hard. Stewart saved a number of goals, and Forbes, Ducat, and Thomas made strenuous efforts to shake off their tenacious foes ; but it was in vain. Though Hyderabad did not score more goals by the time the bell rang, they nevertheless kept the pot aboiling in the Poona quarters almost the whole time.

4TH ROUND.

Poona started from their goal, and by resolute play managed to get close to Hyderabad territory, when a grand rush was made by the whole team of the latter, headed by Meade, who nearly secured a goal—the final hit went behind touch. Then Adye and McSweney nearly secured one each ; and the Poona Horse had a very rough time of it, for each of the opponents very nearly drew blood frequently. Sometimes Stewart, sometimes Ducat, Forbes, or Thomas would save disaster, but the meshes were drawing closer, and the Jemadar struck another goal for his side. Game :—Hyderabad C. C. 2 to Poona 1.

On changing ends a great scrimmage took place in the centre of the ground ; but the cheery captain of the Deccanites at last got away with the ball and flew to the Poona quarters like a tempest, with his team in full cry behind him ; but the shot for the post was not straight, and missed. Ducat and Forbes were as busy as bees now for their side, but their ponies were getting done. They, however, drove Hyderabad back to their own goal, which was in peril for a while ; and then the Jemadar went straight through them, all even Thomas and Stewart, and scored a third goal for Hyderabad. Game :—Hyderabad 3 to Poona 1.

The rest of this round was only conspicuous for the fine backing up and play of the Hyderabad team, and at the close neither team had improved its position.

5TH AND 6TH ROUNDS.

We need not enter into the full details of these rounds. Suffice it to say, that Poona were quite overpowered, while their opponents were as "corky" as at the commencement. The heavy-weight, Meade, made a magnificent run and hit a fine goal in the 5th round, and in the 6th no more points were scored by either side, Hyderabad winning by 4 goals to Poona 1.

CRICKET.

A CRICKET match was played yesterday between the Gymkhana and a team of Visitors attracted to Bombay by the Polo Tournament or on ... leave. The Gymkhana won on the first innings by 61 runs, they having made 120 runs in their only innings, they had the Visitors making 59 in their first and 30 for five wickets in their second. We hold over a full report.

THE GORAI FERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your correspondent's letter anent the Gorai ferry, one cannot but feel sorry for the disappointment and inconvenience he had to go through. I enclose a copy of the petitions which have been sent to the Collector of Thana on the subject.

With regard to the approaches to the ferry, I should be glad to mention here, as it would be gratifying news to the people interested in the matter, that circumstances are shaping themselves favourably in that direction. Apart from other considerations as to the desirability of constructing approaches, the fact of Messrs. Shamrao Pandurang and Vishnu Ramchandra having undertaken the reclamation of swampy land on both sides of the channel for cultivation purposes alone tells sufficiently in favour of such a project, as the improvements referred to contribute to render the execution of the scheme of the road construction in question all the more feasible and inexpensive.

As to the delays in the matter, none but the authorities of the Circumlocution Office can do ample justice thereto.

The branch road, I have the pleasure to state, is undergoing repairs.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 6. ... B. ...

THE ABKARI COMMISSION.

THERE was another sitting of the Abkari Commission at the Secretariat yesterday, when ... Nowrojee Jehangeer, a large landholder in Bo..., gave evidence on behalf of the ...

Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, in continuing his remarks, said he had now only to address to the Commission a few observations on behalf of the bhundaris. The fact was of very great significance that these people had given up their occupation, because there must be some very real grievances that had driven them to take such an extreme step. He hoped the Commission would carefully consider the causes of this strike, and find some means to remedy the evil that had unfortunately been done. The sudden and considerable increase of still-head duty on toddy was at the bottom of their complaints. So far as he could gather from the Abkari reports the object of this increase was to establish a due proportion between the still-head duty on mowra and on toddy spirit. Supposing for a moment that the enhanced duty was justifiable, and that the proportion sought to be established between the two kinds of liquor was a fair one, the increase should never have been made at a bound. As had been shown by the evidence, the tree-tax had been increased from time to time, till it had reached Rs. ... per tree in the year before last. That tax was surely heavy enough, but it had since been raised suddenly to twice as much. Mr. Mehta gave figures to show that, even accepting the principle that a just proportion should be established between mowra and toddy spirit, the present still-head duty of Rs. 2-6 ought to be reduced by one rupee, in order to establish such a proportion. The fact in itself was a misfortune as indirectly affecting the interests of the general community that such a large body of people should have suddenly thrown themselves out of employment. The question would now come to them as to what were they to do with all the cocoanut ... in Bombay. If Government allowed the trees to be tapped for toddy only, the consequence would be that a far larger quantity would be produced than could possibly be consumed in Bombay. A large balance of unsold toddy would remain on hand, and the people would have before them a strong temptation to practice illicit distillation. Another alternative which the Government might adopt was to stop altogether the drawing of toddy from these trees. But the first objection to such a procedure would be that toddy was a health-giving drink, and had been admitted to be so even in the reports of the Abkari Department. It appeared that in the Thana taluka people almost lived on toddy, which they regarded as their daily food. It was not only that toddy was a wholesome food, but it was especially beneficial to people who were over-worked and under-fed. Again, if they stopped toddy-drawing from these trees, the land on which they stood would seriously diminish in value ; and seeing the total number of such trees in Bombay, the diminution in the value of the property would tell upon the public interests. In his remarks, Mr. Mehta said, he had borne in mind the important fact that the declared policy of Government in introducing Abkari administration was not to make an increase in the public revenue, but to prevent as far as possible, the evils of intemperance ; and therefore it would not be fair to oppose any reform simply because the Government revenue might suffer. If the figures given on behalf of the bhundaris proved anything they proved that if with the present still-head duty the bhundaris were to continue their business, they would certainly have to work at a heavy loss. The precipitate action of the Abkari Department had caused a certain amount of mischief which it would be very difficult to remedy. The Commission would now have carefully to consider what steps should be taken to compensate the bhundaris as far as might be possible, for the hardships they had suffered. Mr. Mehta hoped the Commission would try to compensate those people for the loss sustained by them by recommending Government to keep the still-head duty for a time below even the just proportion that was sought to be established. Mr. Mehta went on to say that so far as raw toddy was concerned there ought to be a considerable reduction in the tree tax, because, as had been admitted on all hands, toddy was a very good drink, especially for the poorer working classes in a large town like Bombay. He was ... amused on finding that a serious attempt was made in one of the Abkari reports to prove that although many civil servants and revenue officers were agreed that toddy was a very healthy drink, and the restrictions upon it should be as light as possible, the view as to the beneficial effect of the juice was misleading and exaggerated. The Abkari Commissioner got the Government Chemical Analyser to say whether there was not a considerable amount of alcohol in toddy, imagining that the discovery must silence those who raised their voice in favour of this drink. It might be perfectly true that a certain percentage of alcohol could be found in toddy, but they could not determine from the constituents which a chemical analysis might reveal whether toddy was good or bad. In such a case they had to look to the results of experience and the universal experience of people who drank toddy was that it was a health-giving drink. As to what he had stated on Monday, that it was wrong to make the fazandars responsible for the default of the bhundaris in their dealings with Government, it might be observed that the bhundaris themselves had represented that a third party should not be made liable for their default. Under the present circumstances, the fazandars demanded a guarantee from the bhundaris, who had to borrow money for the purpose from sowcars at a high rate of interest. The bhundaris also regarded it as a hardship that they should no longer be allowed to make toddy spirit in their own stills at home, where they could get the assistance of their wives and children. But seeing that the object of the department was to guard against illicit distillation, Mr. Mehta said he was unable to suggest in this case any fair compromise. Mr. Mehta also urged that the bhundaris would find it more convenient to pay the tree-tax by monthly instalments, than half-yearly as was done under the present arrangement.

Mr. Grant—That might afford an inducement to throw up the license if the bhundari, after paying one month's instalment, did not think it worth his while to retain it.

Mr. Mehta.—That would rather go to promote the Government policy of temperance, as it would be so much less toddy ... be distilled. (Laughter.) Speaking of wholesale liquor merchants, Mr. Mehta said they had very cogent reasons to complain of the very complicated accounts which they were required to keep, and still more of the very serious risks to which they were rendered liable even in the event of any unintentional mistake in the accounts. Their licenses might at any moment be confiscated for no fault of their own, and they might be deprived of their only source of subsistence. Of course, they might be required to keep some accounts for the information of the Abkari Department ; but these people, who had to do a large business to derive a small profit, should not be made to remain constantly under fear of ruin and disgrace, if the object of the department was to prevent adulteration ; but if a man was dishonest enough to practice adulteration, he would be dishonest enough to keep cooked accounts and to tamper, if he could, with the subordinate officials of the department. Regulations, however stringent, would be futile if a man were minded to be dishonest. There was no need, therefore, for the very intricate accounts which the wholesale dealers were required to keep.

Mr. Maneckshaw Jehangeershaw Talyarkhan, High Court pleader, then addressed a few words to the Commission. He laid stress upon the statement that toddy was a necessary article of food for the coast population of the Bombay Presidency from Surat in the north to Carwar in the South.

Mr. Grant.—If toddy be a drink so essential, how is it that the people did not before this make any complaint when they could not get it ?

Mr. Maneckshaw replied that the class of people who drank toddy were not in the habit of crying out against such an injury done to them. They knew that the all-powerful Sircar had willed ... and would sit quiet under the inexorable decree of their kismet. (A laugh.) The people of this country were not yet aware of the means of ventilating their grievances by means of constitutional agitation, and thus it happened that the public had made no representations on the subject for such a length of time. But he said that between the years 1882 and 1885 he had himself drawn up a number of memorials on behalf of people in the mofussil complaining of the scarcity of toddy. Some time ago Mr. Lely, Acting Collector of Surat, received complaints regarding the scarcity of toddy from the people of Dahanu Taluka. Thinking there must be something in their complaints, Mr Lely went to ... ordered a number of trees to be tapped, and having got two or three hundred poor people to drink the toddy drawn from these trees, set them to work. He repeated the experiment for two or three days, and then reported to Government that toddy was a necessary drink, and that its intoxicating effects were almost nil. He strongly recommended that the tax should be remitted, and Government adopted his recommendation in its entirety, with the result that people were allowed to tap their ... toddy trees on payment of a nominal sum. The present tax on toddy trees was excessive, and consequently the drink could not be placed within the reach of the poor. In order to bring ... within the reach of the poor, it must sell between six and nine pies per bottle. But as the Government tax was ... per gallon, as might be seen by comparing the average annual yield of a tree with the tax levied on it ; and consequently the poor worker could not get a bottle of good toddy even on payment of an anna and a half. It was stated that the tax would naturally fall upon the consumers. But when the consumers were generally poor people and unable to afford the luxury of drinking toddy at a very dear price, the consumption was greatly diminished, and the dealers suffered thereby. People wanted cheap toddy, and the bhundaris had strong temptations to adulterate it with water. Mr. Maneckshaw said that beer contained about as much alcohol as toddy, and yet toddy was taxed three times as much as beer. They had to pay three ... per gallon of toddy, whereas the duty on beer ... per gallon. He must also ... license fee ... shop, and ... that each licensee had ... an average eighty trees, it was equivalent to an additional duty of a pie and a half per bottle. Mr. Maneckshaw urged that license holders should again be allowed to sell toddy at the tree foot, saying that the fears regarding illicit distillation, if such a permission were given, were, so far as Bombay was concerned, perfectly groundless. He recommended that the word "toddy" should be expunged from the definition of "liquor," and asked that the tree-tax should be considerably reduced and brought within reasonable ... He suggested in connection with the ... system of taxation, that a certain number of trees might be set apart for the produce and sale of ... toddy only, the still-head duty being imposed on ... distilled into spirit. The number of such trees might be regulated by the demand for toddy, which it was estimated would be ... lakhs of gallons. At present, in consequence of the stringent regulations of the Abkari Department, not more than two lakhs of gallons was available every year. Mr. Grant said the Commission would carefully consider the evidence before them and the remarks to which they had listened, before submitting their report to Government.

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TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

Though no official information has been given about the recall of the French Consul from Mandalay, I hear on good authority that the attitude of the French Government is conciliatory, and that they are disposed to repudiate the acts of the Consul.

THE INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 7.

The surveys and earthworks for the Indian Midland Railway are to be commenced forthwith. Mr. Wilson Bell, who has been appointed Engineer and Agent of the line, has been here for some days, making arrangements; and having received hopes of sanction for immediate action, he leaves to-morrow for Bhopal *viâ* Bombay. Of the two millions subscribed, a million and three hundred thousand pounds has been paid into the bank, showing that the line is an investment, and not a speculation.

This is a good augury for the Nagpur-Bengal line. If that project be floated, Bombay should urge its claims to a through line to Calcutta on the Secretary of State, to whose personal intervention India owes the end of the delays besetting the Indian Midland Railway undertaking.

THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 7.

This morning's *Calcutta Gazette* contains a Resolution by the local Government on the report dealing with the Calcutta International Exhibition. Sir Rivers Thompson regrets that it was not found possible to publish the report while the memory of the Exhibition was still fresh in the minds of the public, but excuses the delay as it was unavoidable by reason of the laborious nature of the work and the little leisure available to the members of the executive committee for its compilation. The committee remark that owing to the nature of the Exhibition, which was in some measure promoted by private enterprise, foreign Governments did not participate in the same manner that they would have done if it had been declared from the first to be an undertaking of the Government of Bengal. The Government provided Rs. 50,000 for the different local Governments, which was supplemented by grants from those Governments out of provincial funds. The total space enclosed for the Exhibition amounted to nearly 22 acres, of which 200,000 square feet represented new buildings, the remainder being provided in the Indian Museum building, or others built at the charge of exhibitors themselves. The total number of exhibitors was 2,500, and the articles exhibited exceeded 100,000 in number. The total number of persons admitted exceeded a million, of whom 800,000 paid for admission at the turnstiles, and 200,000 were season ticket-holders, the daily average attendance being 6,000. A large number of native females of all ranks were constant visitors in opposition to the restraint of caste and custom. The gross expenditure on the Exhibition buildings amounted to Rs. 5,00,000, inclusive of M. Joubert's drawings of Rs. 43,000, but exclusive of Rs. 60,000 spent on the collections of exhibits made in India. Of the first-named amount, nearly four lakhs were expended on plant and buildings, and Rs. 32,000 in medals and certificates. The gross receipts of the Exhibition amounted to five lakhs, of which nearly two lakhs were obtained by gate-money, Rs. 30,000 from season tickets, and about one lakh from space money. Rs. 1,63,743 represented the value of the buildings and the building materials sold on behalf of Government.

THE MADRAS COURT-MARTIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 7.

The Tew court-martial resumed its sitting to-day. Major Hallett summed up the evidence that had been adduced. He agreed with Mr. Branson that there was nothing unusual in the trial. The prosecution had been fairly conducted, and the charges were very simple. The first charge showed that there had been drawings to the extent of Rs. 32,651, and debits amounting to Rs. 22,779; there was therefore a deficiency of Rs. 9,872. It was for the defence to show that they had spent more than was already debited. Where it was shown that the money had been handed to the prisoner, who had accounted only for a portion of it, the court would be right in inferring that he was guilty of misapplication. This opinion was supported by the Judge Advocate-General in India, with whom Major Hallett had communicated. The charge was that the prisoner received certain sums of money during twenty-six days of November, and had only accounted for a portion of it. The question of great difficulties when he assumed the paymastership had no tangible connection with the charge. It was a fact that the prisoner had remitted Rs. 15,000 on account of disallowances; but the elementary principle of morality was that assignment moves could not be used for making remittances. He admitted the prisoner's explanation of the second charge; but where was the money? If it was not entered in October's accounts, why was it not handed to Major Law? The prisoner admitted the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth charges; but pleaded that he had intended no fraud. Major Hallett read Fitzjames Stephen's definition of fraud. Regarding the eighth charge, the question for the court to decide was whether the mistake had been made accidentally or not. Possibly it might be a clerical error. In regard to the seventh charge, he asked the court to accept that the prisoner mentioned the fact to Colonel Winsloe. Yet why did he not mention it to the court? Major Hallett spoke strongly against Mr. Norton's suggestion that Captain Thackwell had shown animus against the prisoner. There was nothing in Captain Thackwell's evidence to bear out this view. He asked the court to give full value to what had been stated about the prisoner's character. It was an unusual practice to carry the canteen accounts in arrears. The question was—had it been done with a good intent or not? About the health of the prisoner, no doubt Major Tew had been much harassed in mind; but there was no medical evidence to that effect; and evidence of character could not go to prove facts, but might only lead to inferences. Where there was reasonable doubt evidence of character might come in, and they should give the benefit of it to the prisoner. Major Hallett agreed with Mr. Norton on two points: first, regarding the conduct of Colonel Winsloe, who should have at the outset settled the discrepancies in the accounts—he had received an unsatisfactory explanation from Major Tew about his balances, but did nothing—and secondly, that the Pay Examiner had behaved badly. Major Hallett said he had never heard of anything more disgraceful than the conduct of this department. Major Sawyer on taking charge of the Pay Office immediately took steps to retrieve the consequences of their neglect. What was that office doing for the previous thirty months? If it had stepped in in January, 1883, the affair would have been nipped in the bud. Full mercy should therefore be shown to the prisoner. The court had to decide on a reasonable certainty. The Crown was not pressing for a conviction—the mother was not crying for her children's blood. If there were any reasonable doubt, the prisoner should have the benefit of it.

Mr. Norton asked the court to record his objection that no legal evidence had been offered on the seventh charge. That was done, and the court closed to consider their verdict.

THE POONA HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 7.

The Horse Show opened here to-day. It is very much inferior to its predecessors, and the exhibits are fewer in number and of worse quality than usual, while the yearlings are sadly deficient in those qualities which at one time were characteristic of the annual show in Poona. In the fancy classes the show was poor, very few hunters and teams competing.

The following are the principal prize-winners:—*Bonâ fide* Breeders' Classes—class I. Bapu Rakoba's chestnut Ganga; class II. Rajoo Radhoji's bay mare Narmada; class III. Adarjee Carsetjee's Mary; class IV. Ebram Mohidin's chestnut Mariam; class V. Gunputi Rowji's bay filly Gania; class VI. Vithu Godaji's grey Guji; class VII. Gunu Pervatrow's chestnut Anarsi; class VIII. Bandoo Mahadjee's bay Rama; class IX. Doudkhan Jumakhan's Akbar; class X. no prizes awarded; class XI. Nana Saolia's Gulbasi.

Fancy classes—class I. Cooverjee Ardaseer's bay Behram gained the second prize, the first not being awarded; class II. Dr. Gaye's bay Arab Signal; class III. no awards; class IV. Captain Long's two bay Australians gained the first and second prize; class V. Major Mansell's Rifleman first, Dr. Gaye's Mohican second, and Mrs. Cautley's Comrade third; class VI. Major Mansell's Folly first, the second and third prizes not being awarded; classes VII and VIII no awards; class IX Mrs. Cautley's bay Australian Jack first, and Mrs. Portman's Honeysuckle second; class X. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Hector and Hero first, and the Hon. Mr. Melvill's Romulus and Remus second; class XI. Major Babington's Debonair and Marino first, and Major Mansell's Fez and Jester second; class XII. Dr. Gaye's Signal first, and Mrs. Spencer's Linda second.

The show will close to-morrow.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

PARIS, OCT. 7.

The latest returns show that 174 Conservatives and 135 Republicans have been elected, and that 226 second ballots will be necessary.

Messieurs Jules Ferry, Brisson, Clémenceau, Cassagnac, Lockroy, Rochefort, and Bert have been re-elected.

ADVANCE OF SERVIAN FORCES.

BELGRADE, OCT. 6.

A division of the Servian army is marching towards the Servian frontier.

THE STRIKE AT OLDHAM.

LONDON, OCT. 7.

The masters at Oldham will not agree to the compromise proposed by the operatives.

THE DEFENCE OF WADY HALFA.

WADY HALFA, OCT. 6.

The 1st Battalion of the Berkshire Regiment, instead of the 2nd Battalion Dublin Fusiliers, will reinforce General Grenfell.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, OCT. 7.

The s.s. Ravenna, with the outward English mails of the 5th ult., left here for Bombay at 8 a.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 6.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria left here for Bombay to-day.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Laipoora left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast on the evening of the 3rd inst.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here this morning.

LISBON, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kanara, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

OCT. 6

The Anchor Line steamer Asia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

ADEN, OCT. 6.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dacca, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	....	4 9-16
The Manchester Market has been firm.		
7lbs. Shirtings	....	5 2
8½lbs. do.	....	6 1½
40s. Mule Twist	....	0 8¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	....	71¼
4½ ,,	....	75¼
3 ,, Consols for account	....	100
3½ ,, Sterling Loan	....	101⅞
4½ ,, French Rentes	....	109
Bar Silver	....	47⅛

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council, it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Raghunath Khote, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of entertaining the Indian Contingent on their return from Suakim; and that the cost be charged to savings on account of salaries, etc. On the subject of the assessment of the Port Trust Estate, and the Government Resolution fixing Rs. 1,61,190 as the annual sum payable by the Trustees in lieu of the consolidated rate for each of the five years from 1884-85 to 1888-89, both inclusive, Captain Morland urged that Mr. Ollivant's able services in the matter deserved special recognition, for it was at the cost of much time and labour that he had succeeded in getting the increased amount for the Municipality. At Captain Morland's own suggestion, the consideration of the question was postponed for a week.

THE Abkari Commission held its last sitting yesterday, when Mr. P. M. Mehta, in resuming his address, dwelt upon the grievances of the bhundaris, who were suddenly thrown out of occupation owing to the tax on toddy trees being doubled at a bound. The bhundaris had taken such an extreme step because they knew that, with the excessive tree-tax that was demanded from them, they could only work at a heavy loss. It was a hardship to the bhundaris to be deprived of their only means of subsistence, and also a hardship to the poor that they should be deprived of a wholesome drink which was generally used by them as food. Mr. Maneckshaw J. Talyarkhan, who also addressed a few remarks to the Commission, urged that the tax should be considerably reduced and brought within reasonable limits, so that pure toddy could be had by the poor for two or three pice per bottle. The president, Mr. Grant, said the Commission would carefully consider the evidence, as well as the addresses to which they had listened, and then submit their report to Government.

THE Bombay Government have received the following telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 6th inst.:—"A telegram to the following effect has been received from the British Agent and Consul-General, Cairo:—Quarantine removed on arrivals from Bombay."

AT a meeting of the committee of the Sir Bartle Frere Memorial Fund held yesterday, the chairman, Sir Frank Souter, announced that the total collected up to date (less disbursements) amounted to Rs. 30,302-7-3. It was decided to remit this amount to the general committee in London.

HIS HIGHNESS THE THAKORE SAHEB OF LUKTAR has subscribed Rs. 500, and Mr. Anandrao Narayan Balajee Rs. 250, to the Lord Ripon Reception and Memorial Fund.

THE candidature of Mr. K. M. Shroff for the vacant seat in the Corporation is warmly supported by the *Indu Prakash*, which says that Mr. Shroff, by his services as editor of the *Jame-i-Jamshed* and Secretary to the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has done distinguished service to the public of Bombay, and fully deserves the confidence of the rate-payers. He is a ready speaker, and is very well-informed. Altogether he is eminently qualified for the position of a member of the Corporation.

THE managing director of the Indian Midland Railway Company writes to the *Times* to correct the allegation in Mr. Lionel Cohen's pamphlet of an absolute failure of the subscription of the capital for the line. Mr. Watt points out that the comparative "want of success of the subscription" referred to by Mr. Cohen exists only in a degree, the number of shares applied for and allotted exceeding two-thirds of the nominal share capital of £3,000,000. The directors have upon that extent of subscription, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for India, proceeded with the business for which the company has been formed, as empowered by the articles of association, which provide for the shares being subscribed for at different times. £1,370,789 has been received on the shares issued, and has been paid over to the Secretary of State for India on account of the capital of £3,000,000.

THE *British Medical Journal* says:—"Advices from the Red Sea continue to describe the discomforts experienced at Suakim as very serious. The English soldiers, it is said, are 'a pitiful sight,' not one man in fairly healthy condition, while even the Indian troops are grumbling bitterly and almost mutinous. The heat is tremendous, the frequent sandstorms most distressing, and the deaths very numerous. But if Suakim is bad, Massowah, which the Italians have occupied, is worse. A private letter says:—'We called in at Massowah and had to anchor for the night, and a more frightful, horrible night I never spent: not a breath of air, and the thermometer 132 deg. Fah. This is no exaggeration; we were panting about the deck; the heat seemed to choke you; sleep was out of the question. Some negroes seemed to feel the heat more than Europeans, and were groaning fearfully, and pouring buckets of water over their heads, which, however, was of very little use, as the water was about 95 deg. Fah. Five Italian officers have committed suicide, and no wonder. Aden, after Suakim and Massowah, is a perfect paradise.'"

A PARIS journalist, who recently visited the Salpetrière, to witness some experiments in hypnotism by one of Dr. Charcot's pupils, describes as follows what he saw:—"The subject brought in was a robust and good-looking country girl, about 20 years of age. The operator began by putting her in the condition of a somnambulist, by simply placing two fingers upon her eyelids. He then asked us for a dozen visiting-cards—all exactly alike—and having arranged these with the blank side upwards he handed them to the girl. 'What do you see on these cards?' he asked. 'Nothing at all,' was the reply. 'Look again. Do you not see the photograph of that gentleman?' After a pause:—'Ah, yes! it is his photograph.' The hypnotist took the card, and having made a little mark in pencil on the lettered side, shuffled it up, and with the others then handed the dozen once more to the girl. 'Now,' said he, 'find the photograph among these cards.' After looking at several, without turning them she pulled out one, and said, 'Here it is.' The pencil mark was on the back. The hypnotist, addressing the subject, now said, 'I am going to wake you up. Take a walk in the garden, and come back in six minutes.' The girl left, but the door soon opened, and she re-entered. It was exactly six minutes from the time she left, and there was no clock to help her. 'What have you come back for?' asked the operator. 'I do not know, I have come to see you,' was the reply."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says:—Sir Charles Dilke will, it is understood, be married, probably in Paris, in the latter part of next month to Mrs. Mark Pattison. He will soon afterwards return to London. He does not intend to take any part in public meetings before his marriage.

IN reference to the Latin Monetary Union, a Swiss paper says that the Belgian Ministry recently intimated to the French Government its willingness to accept the obnoxious clause of liquidation if France would guarantee the continuance of the Monetary Union till 1895. Belgium, it was stated, would in the meantime provide for the fulfilment of her obligations resulting from the dissolution of the Union. The French Ministry replied that it must consult the other Governments interested. Afterwards, at Vevay, M. de Freycinet met M. Beernaert, the Belgian Minister of Finance, and M. Arago, the French Envoy at Berne. It was then announced that France, Switzerland, and Italy would consent to a provisional prolongation of the Union till January 1, 1887, and that the ulterior fate of the Union should be meanwhile determined.

LAST April Mr. R. F. Chisholm submitted to Government his third and last estimate in connection with the restoration and occupation by public officers of Tirumal Naick's palace at Madura. His remarks on the character of its architecture are very interesting:—"The old palace of Tirumal Naick is not a great architectural work; neither the style of the architecture nor the materials of which it is composed compare favourably with the grand civic works of Rajputana and Upper India. It is, however, the largest and most perfect palatial work existing south of a line drawn across the map of India from Bombay to Calcutta. The architecture is in that debased style which arose immediately after the late Mahomedan conquests, chiefly remarkable for its picturesqueness and exuberant fancy in the details. Tirumal Naick's palace is probably the most brilliant of those almost incoherent flickers which mark the expiring art of architecture among the Southern Hindus: at the same time the vast extent of the building, its massive proportions and boldness of conception place it much higher in the scale of architectural remains than a critical examination of its technical qualities demands. It is very necessary to keep these facts in view, for an over-estimation of the remains from an artistic standpoint might lead to a misapplication of public funds."

MILITARY NEWS.

MEDICAL Boards for invaliding British soldiers in India will be assembled in future twice during the cold season, instead of once, as at present. The first is to assemble early in September, and the last as late in February as practicable. Great care is to be taken at the September board that no men are invalided whose ailments are not of such a nature as to afford no reasonable hope of their recovery during the ensuing cold weather months.

BRIGADE SURGEON W. AMESBURY, Bengal Sappers and Miners, has been touring the North-West Provinces on Invaliding Committees, in place of the Deputy Surgeon-General of the circle, who is on the sick list.

MAJOR H. T. P. EVANS, East Lancashire Regiment, having been directed to proceed to England on promotion to join the 2nd Battalion at Dover, has been allowed to exchange with Major F. Clowes.

COLONEL HAMILTON SMITHETT, Royal Artillery, has retired from the service on pension and extra gratuity, with effect from the 15th September.

MAJOR J. ST. G. G. WOLSELEY, 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, has been granted fifteen months' leave to England on private affairs.

MAJOR J. A. STEWART MACKENZIE, 9th Lancers, will not proceed home with the regiment, having obtained leave to remain behind until the 31st January, 1886.

THE following Artillery officers have been named for a course of gunnery at Shoeburyness, and ordered to proceed to England:—Captains C. R. W. Harvey, J.-2; A. Tracey, A.-2; J. L. Kerr, B.-1; W. H. F. Taylor, 4-1 N. Irish; F. E. Cuthburtson, 8-1 London; and R. M. Kelly, 4-1 Welsh; Lieutenants E. P. Tawney, B.-2; E. Tinker, 1-1 Eastern; N. B. Heffernan, 9-1 Eastern; and A. J. Pollock, 7-1 Cinque.

MAJOR E. H. MAUNSELL, paymaster, 6th Dragoon Guards, will take over the 9th Lancers at Deolali, on exchange into that corps with Captain J. C. Irving.

COLONEL W. A. SMYTHE, 2nd Devon Regiment, has proceeded on five months' sick leave to England.

THE I. M. S. Serapis, 4,030 tons, Captain Douglas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Portsmouth (9th Sept.), with 49 officers, 11 ladies, 5 children, 2 female servants, and 2 men; 1 men, 2 women, and one child; and 1,051 men, 18 women, and 20 children. The following are the names of the officers:—Lieut.-Colonel D J Wood-[illegible], commanding, [illegible] Fusiliers, Brigade Surgeon W Graves, Surgeons R H Fareman, E O Millward, C Gosling, J Bullin, R E R Macleod, G G Adams, D R Hamilton, and H J Dyson; Lieut-Colonel C J Mathews, Middlesex; Major M S Brownrigg, Ox Lt Inf; Captain R & H Webb and Captain M J Sawyer, A P D, Lieutenant W Barnadiston, Middlesex; Lieutenant H B C Trevor and Lieutenant W E Robin, W Yorkshire; Lieutenant J P Millar, 14th Hussars; Lieutenant H B Wellman, 2nd Wiltshire; Lieutenant O B Rawlinson, Derby; Lieutenant H L James, 2nd Manchester; Surgeon E R Caroll, I M S; Rev. Lengin; the wife of Captain E Montresor; the mother of Lieutenant MacDonald; the wife of Major Hilliard; the wife of Vet Surg Steele; Major E R P Woodgate, 2nd Royal Lancaster; Major W L Brereton, 1st R M Fusiliers; Major W E Hinard, 1st S York; Major R J Pike, 1st Staff; Captain H E Buchanan North Fusiliers; Surgeons E Cormack; A O Fitz-Gerald, T W F Shine, W B Day, R G Thompson, C T Blackwell, and R J Power; Lieutenant H O Daley, 2nd Royal Irish; Lieutenant R S Heard, North Fusiliers; F W Proctor, 1st W Riding; Lieutenant W M Woodcock, 2nd Liverpool; Lieutenant E P Prest, 1st Suffolk; Lieutenant C T W Forth, 1st Con Rangers; Lieutenant J Sherer and Lieutenant C H Brett, 1st Suffolk; Lieutenant R S Rushton, 1st Devon; Lieutenant E S Williams, 2nd Liverpool; Lieutenant G H F Hutchinson, 1st Con Rangers; Lieutenant G Davis, S York; and Lieutenant E W Fletcher, North Fusiliers; Surg W P Swan, wife of Captain D E Wood, 8th Hussars; wife of Captain J MacIvor, wife of Vet Surgeon Sartin; Bandmaster Thomas, 1st Suffolk; and Conductor T Gray. One child died on the 28th Sept at sea; and another, belonging to Colonel Mathews, died at Malta.

CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THE only matches concluded on Tuesday, of which the scores were published, are the following. The first "possible" made since the commencement of the meeting was by Sergeant Murray, of the Bombay Volunteers, in the Northern India Rifle Association match at 300 yards.

THE RIFLE GATHERING.

AT 500 YARDS.

	Pts.	Rs.
Sergt Gidney, G I P Vols	33	25
Naik Dowlutrao Survay, 23rd Bom L I	33	20
Pte Shaik Imam, 9th Bom I	33	15
Corpl McGhee, E Y Rgt	32	10
Pte Butler, Worcester	32	10
Pte Shuter, Rifle Bde	32	8
Lc Naik Shaik Hoosein, 25th Bom L I	32	8
Lc Naik Krishnajee Gaekwar, 5th Bom L I	32	5
Sergt Sharpe, Bom Vols	31	5
Pte Savage, Stafford	31	5
Pte Ashcroft, Lan Fus	31	5
Lieut Harrison, E Y Rgt	31	5
Pte Sharp, Gloster	31	5
Sergt Murray, Bom Vols	31	5
Pte Lingwood, E Y R	30	5
Sergt Tooth, Ordnance	30	5
Col Sergt Barber, Roy Eng	30	5
Sergt Bowden, E Y Regt	30	5
Lc Corpl Clabby, Bom Vols	30	5
Lc Corpl Smith, Rifle Bde	30	5
Col Sergt McKenna Lan Fus	30	5
Pte White, Lan Fus	30	5
Havr Benui Mhadeo, 25th Bom L I	30	5

No. 31.

N. I. R. A. SILVER MEDAL CONTEST.

	Points	Rs.
Cr Sergt McKenna, Lan Fus	144	50 & s. m.
Pte Wilson, E Y Regt	140	40
Lc Sergt Paterson, G I P Vols	139	25
Sergt Richie, Worcester Regt	138	25
Sergt Gidney, G I P Vols	138	20
Sergt Hudson, Roy Engrs	138	20
Capt the Hon C Roche, S W B	138	20
Pte Brock, N Stafford	136	15
Sergt Whitty, G I P Vols	136	15
Sergt McDonnel, Bom Vols	135	15
Sergt Cahill, Bom Vols	134	10
Sergt Bethel, G I P Vols	134	10
Sergt Mawhood, Bom Vols	133	10
Pte Savage, Stafford	133	8
LcSergt Banford, Gloster	133	8
Pte Rice, Lan Fus	132	8
Pte Borden, Roy Lan	132	5
Naik Dowlutrao Survay, 23rd Bom I	132	5
Sergt Bowden, E Y Regt	132	5
Corpl McGhee, E Y Regt	132	5

2 counted out

Highest score at 300 yards.

Pte Borden, Royal Lanc	31	25

Result of the Team Shooting for the Snider, Wanowrie, and Parvati Cups.

The Snider Cup (natives).

Winning Team.

	Pts.	Rs.
7th Regt, Bo I	318	350
Highest individual score.		
Sub Salvadore Gabriel, 23rd Bom L I	58	20

The Wanowrie Cup.

Winning Team.

Bombay Volunteers	331	125
Highest Individual Score.		
Lc Corpl Clabby, Bom Vol.	62	20

The Parvati Cup.

Winning Team.

7th Regt Bo I	318	175
Highest Individual Score.		
Pte Dirga Khan, 7th Bom I	60	20

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

Sergt. Ritchie, Worcestershire Regt., is first, and [illegible] second [illegible] with 32 points. Private Wilson, East Yorkshire Regt. stands third in the same match.

Sergt. Seymour, Railway Vols., is first in the Rifle Gathering at 600 yards, and Private Brock, Staffordshire Regt., heads the list at 900 yards.

Shooting was steady throughout the day.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

THE dates of movement of the several corps and batteries belonging to this Presidency, as ordered by the Quartermaster-General, are as follows:—

D Battery, B Brigade, RHA, Kirkee to England—By rail to Bombay for embarkation on 8th January 1886. Guns, horses, and equipment to be handed over to I-B R H A from England.

I Battery, B Brigade, RHA, England to Kirkee—To arrive at Bombay on 30th December, 1885, move thence by rail to Kirkee and take over the guns, horses, and equipment from D-B R H A.

K Battery, 1st Brigade—Kirkee to Nusseerabad—To march on 12th November, complete by routes Nos 31, 22, 46, 198 (1) and 213. Halt at Mhow on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th December to exchange carriage with F 2 RA. Arrive at Nusseerabad on 23rd January, 1886.

F Battery, 2nd Brigade—Nusseerabad to Kirkee—To march complete on 14th November by routes Nos 213, 198 (1), 46, 22, and 31. Halt at Mhow on 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th December to exchange carriage with E-1st RA. Arrive at Kirkee on 26th January, 1886.

C Battery, 2nd Brigade—Hyderabad to Kurrachee—March complete on 26th January by route No 151 (1). Arrive at Kurrachee on 5th February, 1886.

E Battery, 2nd Brigade—Kurrachee to Kirkee—Embark at Kurrachee in the I M steamer Clive on 11th January, 1886; arrive Bombay 13th January, 1886; move thence by rail to Kirkee where the Battery will take over the guns, horses, and equipment left by T-1st RA. Native artificers to accompany the battery.

G Battery, 2nd Brigade, Belgaum to Bellary—March complete on 7th Jan., 1886, by Bombay route No 65 and Madras route No 19. Arrive at Bellary on 27th Jan., 1886.

T Battery, 1st Brigade, Kirkee to Hyderabad—By rail to Bombay for embarkation in I M steamer Clive on 2nd Jan., 1886; arrive at Kurrachee on 4th Jan 1886, where the battery will take over the guns, horses, and equipment from E-2nd R A; halt at Kurrachee from 4th to 11th January, and march thence by route No 151 (1). Native artificers to accompany the battery. Arrive at Hyderabad on 22nd Jan., 1886.

No 7 Cinque Ports Division, R A, Quetta to Delhi—Move under instructions from Quartermaster-General in India.

No 5 Western Division, R A, Ferozepore to Quetta—Move under instructions from Quartermaster General in India.

No 9 Scottish Division, R A, Bombay to England—To embark at Bombay on 28th October 1885.

No 5 North Irish Division, R A, Bombay to Aden—To embark at Bombay on 5th November, 1885.

No 6 South Irish Division, R A, Thayetmyo to Aden—To embark at Bombay on 18th November 1885.

No 6 Western Division, R A, Aden to England—To embark on or about 25th November, 1885.

No. 5 South Irish Division, R A, Aden to England—To embark on or about 25th Nov., 1885.

No. 1 Western Division, R A, England to Bombay—To arrive on 19th Oct., 1885.

No. 1 Scottish Division, R A, England to Bombay—To arrive on 8th Nov., 1885.

2nd Dorsetshire Regt, Peshawur to Aden—By rail to Bombay for embarkation on 8th Jan, 1886.

1st South Lancashire Regt, Aden to England—To embark on or about 15th Jan. 1886.

2nd Sind Horse, Jacobabad to Quetta—To march *via* Pir Chowkey, on 2nd Nov, 1885. Families not to accompany regiment. Arrive at Jacobabad on 10th Nov., 1885.

1st Bombay Lancers, Quetta to Deesa and Rajkot—March on 21st Nov, 1885, to Sukkur, thence by routes Nos 125 (1) and 117 to Deesa, and No. 124 to Rajkot. The regiment will halt at Jacobabad from 9th to 20th Dec, for manœuvres. Arrive at Deesa on 23rd Jan., 1886.

2nd Lancers, Deesa and Rajkot to Neemuch and Nusseerabad—By route march. Head-quarters to leave Deesa on 1st Dec, and arrive at Neemuch on 28th Dec. 1885.

3rd Light Cavalry, Nusseerabad and Neemuch to Poona—By route-march. Head-quarters to leave Neemuch on 31st Dec. 1885. Arrive at Poona on 24th Feb. 1886.

4th Native Infantry, Aden to Mhow—Embark in the I M steamer Clive on 18th Dec arrive at Bombay on 25th Dec; move thence by rail to Mhow. Camp equipage to be drawn at Mhow. Arrive at Mhow on 28th Dec 1885.

8th Native Infantry, Nusseerabad to Rajkot—March on 10th Nov 1885 by routes Nos. 122 and 121, halt three days at Deesa. Arrive at Rajkot on 21st Dec 1885.

9th Native Infantry, Bombay to Aden—To embark at Bombay in the I M steamer Clive on 4th Dec. Camp equipage to be returned into Bombay Arsenal. Arrive at Aden on 11th Dec 1885.

13th Native Infantry, Rajkot to Nusseerabad—March on 28th Dec by routes Nos 121 and 122. Halt four days at Deesa. Arrive at Nusseerabad on 11th Feb 1886.

24th Native Infantry, Belgaum to Bombay—March on 16th Nov 1885 by route No. 80 (1) to Vingorla for embarkation by Wings in the I M steamer Tenasserim on 23rd and 27th November. Camp equipage to accompany regiment.

25th Native Infantry, Belgaum to Poona—On relief by 33rd Madras Infantry (about 12th Nov); march by routes Nos. 70, 172, and 240. Arrive at Poona on 6th Dec. 1885.

26th Native Infantry.—Quetta to Kurrachee. March on 16th Nov. 1885 for Rindli and move thence by rail to Kurrachee. Camp equipage to be returned from Rindli to Quetta, and fresh tents drawn on arrival at Kurrachee. The Depot will move by rail from Ahmedabad to Bombay for embarkation in the I. M. steamer Clive on 2nd January, 1886.

27th Native Infantry.—Jacobabad to Hyderabad. March on 11th Dec. 1885 *via* Nowshera by routes Nos. 159 and 92 (1). Arrive at Hyderabad on 5th Jan. 1886.

28th Native Infantry.—Suakim to Baroda. On arrival at Bombay to move by rail to destinations. The Depôt to be sent from Malegaon (by rail from Munmar) to Baroda under arrangements to be made by the General Officers concerned. The Regiment will take over the camp equipage left by the 16th Bombay Infantry.

29th Native Infantry.—Hyderabad to Jacobabad. March on 19th Jan. 1886, *via* Nowshera by routes Nos. 92 (1) and 159. Arrive at Jacobabad on 11th Feb. 1886.

30th Native Infantry.—Kurrachee to Quetta.—By rail to Rindli on 2nd Nov. 1885. March thence to Quetta. Families to be sent by rail to Jacobabad. Camp equipage to accompany the Regiment. Arrive at Quetta on 14th Nov. 1885.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—People in Bombay now talk a good deal of the revival of the old Rate-payers' Association, and some go so far as to state that it has already commenced work. Let it be as it may, my question is, what have they done, or been doing, in connection with the most important part of municipal administration, viz., the election of members of the Corporation by rate-payers? This work, as every one will admit without exception, is the foundation of reform; and unless the Association adopt means to return the best possible members, and make the foundation firm, it is useless to talk of municipal reform. If the Association were to do this work only, I say that there will be no need whatsoever for them to meet for a period of at least three years after the general election. This time—I refer to the coming by election—there are two candidates, and any one knowing them both will at once say who is the right person to get in; but many of the rate-payers do not know either the one or the other, and therefore to return the better of the two the Association must work.

K. N.

Oct. 4.

RACQUET SILVER CHALLENGE CUP.

1ST ROUND.

IN the matches played yesterday R. H. Macaulay beat R. L. Stewart 15-9, 15-5. The first game was evenly contested at the beginning, and after some rather slow play "5 all" was called. Macaulay now made a run of four aces by service; but his opponent added three to his score in his next innings. This proved to be his last effort, as Macaulay now scored six points, and won the game. The second game opened like the first, but after "4 all" had been reached the winner of the first game showed himself too strong for his adversary, and won easily, Stewart failing to return the service on seven occasions.

L. Rivett-Carnac beat H Daly 15-10, 15-2. Daly won the toss, but failed to score in his opening innings. Rivett-Carnac also being unsuccessful, Daly in his second effort made three points by good service. Some excellent rallies, in which Rivett-Carnac played very well, hitting hard and low, brought the score to 7-3 in his favour. Daly responded with four points by service, and followed up with two more; but when he had reached 10 he was displaced by Rivett-Carnac, who now never gave his opponent a chance, winning the first game as above mentioned. The second game was a run-away one, as Daly played completely out of form, failing to return the service thirteen times.

The match for to-day is between Captain Salmon and Mr. Russell, at 8-30 p.m.

The players for the second round will be Mr. Rivett-Carnac, Mr. Macaulay, Captain Lloyd, who drew a bye in the first round, and to-day's winner.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of this Society was held on Monday evening in the Society's rooms. Owing to the polo match and the concert, the attendance was not so large as usual, about twenty members being present. The president occupied the chair.

The following new members were elected:—Dr. Arnott, Mr. Babajee Gopal, Mr. Brendon, and Mr. Nusservanjee Jeevanjee Readymony.

Mr. W. F. Sinclair, C.S., proposed that the annual subscription to the Society be increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. After some discussion this proposal was amended by Mr. Sinclair and put in the following form:—"That a journal be published quarterly, or as near as may be quarterly; and that the additional subscription for it be Rs. 5 and be optional. This was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, and carried.

Mr. Sterndale then read a paper on a head of an ibex, lately received by him from Kashmere, with horns differing remarkably from capra ægagrus on the one hand and capra sibirica on the other. The specimen was exhibited and compared with specimens of the two species above named, and some interesting discussion followed.

A white variety of Lagerstrœmia indica was exhibited by Mr. S. D. Dubash, the fruit of pandanus odoratissimus by Mr. F. N. Davur, and a tame lemur from Madagascar by Captain Clark.

The following contributions to the collections were reported:—Snake—Cerberus rhynchops—Mr. Rienzi Walton; Lizard—Eublepharis hardwickii—Mr. L. H. Butcher; Batrachians—Mr. L. H. Butcher; Flying Fox—(Pteropus Edwardsii)—Dr. Ellaby; Snake—Ptyas mucosus—Miss Dewar; A quantity of corals, corallines and shells—Mr. W. Sinclair, C.S.; A quantity of turtles' eggs—Mr. W. Sinclair, C.S.; Snake—Tropidonotus Plumbicolor—Rev. F. Dreckman; Lizard—Varanus dracæna—Mr. W. Shipp; A quantity of large land-crabs—Mr. W. Shipp; A quantity of shells and corals—Mr. G. Ainsworth; A quantity of moths—Mr. H. M. Phipson.

The following contributions to the library were acknowledged:—Brehen's Zoological Atlas—Mr. E. [illegible]; also contributions of insects, etc., from Capt. Gwyn, Mr. Allan Arthur, Mrs. Lees, Mr. H. O. Campbell, Mr. R. C. Wroughton, Mr. J. B. Haworth, Capt. Macaulay, Mr. Ed. Wimbridge, Mr. J. Moore, Mr. W. M. Macdonald, Mr. H. Curjel, Mr. F. Jefferson, Mr. H. Stead, Mr. J. Macgillivray, Mr. F. J. Kingsley, Mr. W. G. Betham, and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Parsee Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 6th:—Canton (s), from Haiphong. Yesterday: I. M. S. Serapis, from Portsmouth; and Euphrates (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Bancoo a (s), for Galle; Byculla (s), Rangoon and Moulmein; and Metapedia (s), Moulmein.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Canton entered the dock yesterday.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 3rd inst. shows an increase in earnings of Rs. 1,90,480.

BOAT SWAMPED.—Prao No. 1314, in charge of Tintal Monajee, laden with grass, was swamped off Boree-bunder on Tuesday evening, owing to the rough state of the weather.

EXECUTION.—Abdool Karim bin Narayen, a Hindoo convert to Islamism, who was sentenced to death at the last criminal sessions by Mr. Justice Pinhey, for the murder of Isofkhan Jan Mahomed, will be executed this morning in the Common Jail.

HIGH COURT.—The second division court on the Appellate Side of the High Court was closed on Tuesday owing to the indisposition of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, and yesterday owing to the indisposition of Sir William Wedderburn.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Jankee, *alias* Bhagee, a woman, and a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee upon three charges of stealing a brass plate and two sarrees. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH.—Major Curtis, R. A., residing with Major Wickham at Upper Colaba, has reported to the police that a gold repeater open-faced watch and a long platinum chain, valued at £130, were stolen from his room on Tuesday night while he was absent from home.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—A man named Connelly, engine-room storekeeper of the s.s. Knight of St. Patrick, fell into the Prince's Dock from the jetty wharf on Tuesday at midnight. He was rescued by some calassees belonging to the dredger stationed in the dock.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—The Thakore of Drangdra, with twenty-five followers, arrived on Tuesday, and has taken up his residence in Mr Lukmidas Khimjee's bungalow, Malabar Hill. The Nawab of Junjeera, with 60 followers, also arrived on the same day. He is living at Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee's bungalow in Walkeshwar-road.

PERJURY.—Krishnajee Arjoon was yesterday committed by Mr. Cooper to stand his trial at the next Sessions of the High Court on a charge of having given false evidence in a case in the High Court heard before Mr. Justice Pinhey. The suit was brought by the accused against Luxman Bapujee and others for the assignment of certain property belonging to the defendant. Mr. Skipsey appeared for the accused.

ROBBING HIS FATHER.—Ramchunder Kooshal was yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with stealing two gold bangles, valued at Rs. 120, from his father, a cultivator at Woorlee. He pleaded guilty, and expressed regret for his conduct. The father gave the boy a good character. His worship said that, considering the youth of the accused, he would pass a lenient sentence—one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25.

PARSEE THEATRICALS.—We are asked to call attention to the performance advertised to be given to-night at the Gaiety Theatre by the Parsee Victoria Company. Considering the popularity of the company among the native community, and the objects to which the proceeds are to be devoted, there should be a full house to witness "the highly interesting opera, with effective scenery, entitled 'Saifoos Soloman.'"

SUICIDES.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Erskine-road, on the body of Asma, an Arab woman aged 30 years. Deceased was said to be insane. At about midnight on Tuesday she was found hanging by the neck to the roof of her house. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held at Girgaum Back-road, on the body of Damodhur Batooljee, aged 32 years. Deceased was very much involved in debt. His dead body was recovered from a well in the neighbourhood. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—There was a very poor house at the performance given by the English Comedy and Variety Company on Tuesday night. The inclement state of the weather, no doubt, kept a large number away. The performance consisted of a comedietta entitled "My Mother-in-law," songs and dances, and the burlesque "Wilkins and his Dinah." The comedietta was entirely sustained by Mr. and Miss Anderson, who acquitted themselves creditably. The burlesque was very successful. Mr. Kiskey was most amusing as Wilkins; and he was ably assisted by Miss May Anderson as Dinah. But the feature of the evening's entertainment was the jockey's hornpipe, by Mr. J. Raymond, who was encored three times. The songs and dances given by Mr. F. Hunter, Miss May Anderson, and Mr. Anderson were all well received. The company purpose giving a performance to-morrow night entitled "Ching Chang Hai," the latest Japanese burlesque.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN INDIA.—The monthly meeting of the Council was held at the office of the Association on Monday, the 5th inst. Mr. W. Thorley occupied the chair. After the Routine business, the applications of another batch of 26 members were read and accepted. A motion was then brought forward for establishing an "Employment Register" for members of the Association who may be thrown out of employment unavoidably. The chairman remarked that as the Association was fast increasing in numbers, it was very desirable that an institution of this nature be established under the auspices of the Association, as there was no doubt of the benefit it would be, not only to members of the Association but also to the heads of departments in Government as well as mercantile and railway offices, when requiring the services of clerks, assistants, &c. in the various branches of trade. As the subject needed careful thought and the Secretary intimated that the president wished to speak to the propositions (but was prevented from attending at the meeting), it was resolved to postpone it to the next monthly meeting. With a vote of thanks to the chairman the meeting separated.

THE CASE OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING IN THE JAIL.

THE inquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of the four native prisoners who were accidentally poisoned last month in the Common Jail by a hospital assistant named Vithul Lingoo, was resumed yesterday by the coroner. Mr. A. F. Turner, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings for Vithul Lingoo. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence was mainly of a formal nature, and merely a repetition of what has already been published. Dr. Yeates Hunter, in medical charge of the jail hospital, gave an explanation of the manner in which the accident arose. It appears that as the four deceased men were suffering from intermittent fever, Dr. Hunter ordered them cinchona alkaloid. Vithul Lingoo, the hospital assistant, was entrusted with the duty of administering the medicine, but by mistake he gave them strychnia instead. The error, he says, arose in this way. Some days previous the dispensary bottle containing strychnia had been broken, and Vithul collected the contents, which he wrapped up in a piece of paper, with the intention of looking out another bottle. But he was suddenly called away on business, and he put the packet of strychnia in a drawer, locking the dispensary door. This drawer also contained a paper of cinchona alkaloid. Subsequently, being distracted by work, it slipped his memory that he had put the strychnia in the drawer; and he mistook the one packet for the other. Dr. Hunter thought Vithul Lingoo a perfectly competent man. His medical education should have enabled him easily to distinguish between the two drugs. He was a sober, careful man. The jury found a verdict of culpable homicide not amounting to murder against Vithul Lingoo; and the coroner admitted him to bail on the application of Mr. Turner.

THE FRERE MEMORIAL FUND.

A MEETING of the committee of the Sir Bartle Frere Memorial Fund was held yesterday evening in the Municipal Offices. Sir Frank Souter presided, and there were also present—Mr. Justice Birdwood, Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, Framjee Nusservanjee Patel, Dosabhoy Framjee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Messrs. Shaik Essa bin Khatiffa, M. H. Khan, and Vundravundas Purshotumdas.

The chairman said as he was about to leave Bombay, he wished to let the committee know what had been done up to date. All of them would be glad to hear that the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 30,862-5-2, of which Rs. 30,355-7-3 had been placed in the bank, and only about Rs. 500 remained to be collected; but the chairman was sure there would be no difficulty in realising the amount. Deducting disbursements, the sum in the bank amounted to Rs. 30,302-7-3. Most of the moneys were subscribed in Bombay, in the Bombay Presidency, and in Kattywar. The amount subscribed in Sind, where Sir Bartle had spent a great part of his life, and for the welfare of which he had worked unflaggingly, was Rs. 3,100; but the remarkable feature of the lists was that there were small sums of Rs. 5, Rs. 2, Re. 1, and eight annas and even four annas—the best proof that even the poorest of the people appreciated the labours of Sir Bartle Frere. It was a fact which no doubt would be very gratifying to Sir Bartle's friends at home; and with the permission of the committee, he would communicate it to them. A sum of money had been subscribed to the fund in Hyderabad, and the chairman having written to Captain Clarke and Mr. Abdul Hak, was informed that money had been collected and would be sent to him. However, as the chairman was going away, he would ask that the money be remitted direct to the general committee at home. He was sure the general committee and Sir Bartle's friends would feel gratified at the subscriptions having come in spontaneously from all classes of people, who testified their appreciation of Sir Bartle Frere's labours.

It was resolved on the motion of Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas, that the chairman be empowered to remit to London by a bank bill, at six months' sight, in favour of the general committee, Frere Memorial Fund, the sum of Rs. 30,302-7-3, the total (less disbursements) collected on this account up to date.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee proposed a vote of thanks to Sir Frank Souter for his able conduct in the chair, as well as for the trouble he had taken in the promotion of the fund.

Sir Frank Souter said he was very thankful to the public for the spontaneous manner in which they had come forward to subscribe to the fund. As for his own trouble in the matter, it had been "a labour of love" all through.

The committee then separated.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION AND THE ABKARI QUESTION.

THE secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Association have forwarded to the Government of Bombay two petitions from the people of Thana and the bhandaris of Kolaba on the Abkari question, at the same time bringing to the notice of His Excellency the Governor in Council the hardship and injury entailed for some time past on them, as well as on the population of this Presidency generally, by the oppressive character of the rules framed by the Abkari department for regulating the manufacture of, and traffic in, country spirits and toddy.

Stated broadly, the Association say, three classes of people are affected by the rules, and that to a considerable extent:—Firstly, landed proprietors who own brab, cocoanut or date trees from which the popular beverage known as toddy is extracted. They derive a fair and legitimate income by leasing out these descriptions of trees to persons who draw toddy from them. Their chief grievance is that the rules in force for the drawing of toddy have been made so burdensome for the Bhandari that the income they formerly enjoyed has been indirectly affected thereby. The action of the Abkari department has been productive of material injury in two ways. It has compelled the Bhandari to abandon the industry by which alone he was enabled to eke out a bare living for himself and his family, and deprived owners of toddy trees of a considerable portion, and in some cases of the whole, of their annual income. In fact, the trees having become almost unproductive, the value of the land on which they stand has *pro tanto* been depreciated. In some cases the income derived from such land is the main stay of the proprietors and their hardships may, therefore, be easily imagined. A fair idea of the pecuniary loss so caused may be derived by comparing the number of trees tapped in the town and island of Bombay alone in 1879 and in 1884. If only 5,000 trees or thereabouts in the latter year were tapped as against 27,000 in the former, it is clear that the loss of income on 22,000 trees at an average annual rent of Rs. 7 per tree amounts to Rs. 1,54,000. But inasmuch as some of these descriptions of trees produce fruit, when not nurtured for the toddy juice, it is urged that the income from the fruit should be set off against it, calculating this at Rs. 2 per each cocoanut tree the net loss may be estimated at Rs. 1,40,000 per annum. In other words it means a loss of capital of 28,00,000 rupees at twenty years' purchase. These figures would easily enable Government to calculate the loss of capital which owners of toddy producing trees, which may be counted by lakhs, in the various districts of the Presidency would ultimately suffer were the trees allowed to remain unproductive as they are by reason of the burdensome restrictions now imposed by the Abkari department. Secondly, the Bhandaris, a very numerous class, are seriously affected by the Abkari rules. They are experts who tap cocoanut, date, and brab trees, draw the toddy juice therefrom, and manufacture toddy spirit. Their sole subsistence depended till lately on the net profits of the trees they leased for drawing toddy and manufacturing toddy liquor. In the districts the majority of this class also carry on the operations of agriculture. Prior to 1879, these Bhandaris had only to pay a light tax which varied from 1 anna to Rs. 2, in the Thana District for every tree tapped. But in that year they were subjected to an enhanced tax that fluctuated between 6 and 10 rupees and later to a still more burdensome and crushing rate namely 18 rupees per every tree. The mischief caused by this augmentation equivalent to 800 per cent. over the original tax is that thousands, nay lakhs of trees, have been allowed to remain untapped and the toddy drawers as a class are almost at their wit's ends to eke out their existence. Thus a serious blow has been given to this humble industry, and thousands of Bhandaris have been impoverished. For example, the net result of the mischief in the Kolaba district has been that 1,200 people have been deprived of their daily bread. The deprivation of the privilege of manufacturing toddy liquor in their own private stills has inflicted another hardship which has proved equally ruinous pecuniarily. Since 1879, the exclusive privilege of drawing and selling toddy has been granted to the liquor farmers. It may be questioned whether it is a sound state policy which has dictated these harsh restrictions on thousands of Her Majesty's poorest subjects, thereby killing a humble but profitable industry, throwing hundreds out of employment, and otherwise bringing them to the brink of starvation. Thirdly, the class of licensed liquor-sellers in the town of Bombay seem to be much oppressed by the vexatious rules imposed on them for the management of their liquor-shops. As a local Commission has already been appointed to inquire generally into their complaints, more or less well founded, the Council would refrain from pointedly referring to them here. Excessive legislative or executive interference in the internal management of traders has been universally condemned. Besides, interference with licensees involves the essential question of liberty. Apart, however, from the fact of the injury sustained as above by land-owners, Bhandaris, and licensed liquor-sellers, there is the inconvenience and injury done to the larger class of the poor population throughout the Presidency, and particularly in Thana and Kolaba, who more or less use toddy as a refreshing and even nourishing beverage. The stringent rules which now regulate the drawing and sale of toddy and toddy spirits have made it almost impossible for these classes to have them at any thing like a moderate price. Along with the losses suffered by the tree-owners and the toddy-drawers by being deprived of their property and their occupation, the general public has also suffered by being deprived of a cheap and favourite drink, which not only served as an exhilarating drink, but also as food—the poorer people in parts of certain districts using it regularly everyday as a part of their food.

This subject is of so much importance and the experience gained by the abolition in 1882 of the toddy farm in a part of the Thana District (Dahanu and Umargaum) so significant, that the Council would quote here certain figures to show the great disadvantages of the farming system, and the good that would accrue all round by the abolition of it. In 1881, when the people were not allowed to draw and sell toddy, but the right belonged to the liquor farmer, the entire revenue from liquor and toddy was Rs. 56,000. In 1882, when Government, on the representation of the tree owners, allowed them to draw and sell toddy, 12,000 trees were at once taken up, bringing in an additional revenue of about Rs. 20,000, and at present a revenue of Rs. 37,000 is estimated to accrue from toddy alone which, added to the liquor revenue, makes a total of Rs. 94,000, which is Rs. 38,000 in excess of the total revenue of 1881. So that it clearly appears that, while on the one hand the abolition of the toddy farm in Dahanu and Umargaum has partially restored the tree owners to their rights of property and the toddy drawers to their occupation, it has at the same time directly increased the Abkari revenue; in other words, the change of system has caused the profits which used to go into the liquor farmer's pockets to be justly divided between the people and the Government, and has at the same time considerably increased the supply of food available for the sustenance of the poorest but most hard-working classes. The Council trust that the experience thus gained in Dahanu will induce the Government to abolish the mischievous monopoly of drawing and selling toddy which has led to such disastrous consequences. The Council trust that in any scheme the Government may adopt for relaxing the present stringent rules the interests of the class referred to above will not be overlooked, considering how essentially nutritive cheap toddy is for the labouring and poorer classes and how far even as an alcoholic stimulant it is comparatively mild and innocuous.

The Council would refrain from entering into further details in this place, especially because it is difficult to reconcile the statements made in the annual administration reports of the Abkari department with those made by persons most directly affected by the rules in force. Questions of fact can be only solved by collecting authentic evidence from impartial sources, official and non-official, and sifting them searchingly to the bottom. An independent committee of inquiry alone can satisfactorily settle the main facts in dispute: how far toddy is an intoxicant; whether it is as intoxicating as beer; whether it possesses the sustaining or nourishing qualities of wholesome food; whether as such it is largely consumed by the poorer class and the agricultural labourers; whether it is the chief sustenance of the poorest at a certain season of the year in certain localities, say Umargaum; whether the oppressive taxation on toddy levied since 1879 has materially checked intemperance; whether the intemperance has been, as is alleged in the case of mowra liquor, of a character to increase crime; whether it is judicious to continue the farming system which is in the nature of a monopoly; whether the balance of supposed advantages sought by the Abkari department has not been more than neutralised by the material depreciation, if not total extinction, of the property of a numerous class and the industry of another also very numerous; and generally, whether the imposition of artificial restraints is conducive to the interests of the public at large. All these questions may be legitimately left to be inquired into by the committee suggested above.

Considering the amount of sullen discontent prevailing for some time past among the three classes of people referred to above by the operation of the burdensome and even harsh rules framed by the Abkari department for regulating the manufacture and disposal of spirits, the hardship and injury already entailed on them, and bearing in mind that the system now in force for collecting excise revenue is open to objection and on some points inimical to public interests, the Council would earnestly pray His Excellency the Governor in Council to appoint an independent committee with power to take evidence in different places where the Abkari rules are said to be pressing hard, and generally to advise Government:—

(1.) How far the pecuniary injury inflicted on owners of cocoanut, brab and date trees is real, and how far remedial measures should be taken to remove that injury or compensate for it.

(2.) How far the restrictions imposed on the manufacture and sale of toddy should be relaxed so as to enable those classes who are in the habit of consuming that beverage to buy it cheaply and with the same facilities that existed prior to 1879; and whether the system of farming should not be abolished.

(3.) Whether it is expedient that country spirits, in the present condition of their manufacture, should by means of the levy on them of an excise duty of equal value with the duty on foreign spirits be subjected to the competition of foreign spirits so as to encourage to a considerable extent the importation of the latter to the no small detriment of the former, more especially in the case of low-priced spirits called "firewater" and which are widely known for their highly deleterious effects.

(4.) And, generally, how far the Abkari rules for the manufacture of, and traffic in, country spirits should be modified or abolished so as to remove popular discontent now so prevalent.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION FUND.

WE have received the following sums on account of this fund:—

Dr. Thomas Blaney	Rs.	50
Mr. G. C. Gilder	,,	5
Total	...	55

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present—Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., chairman; Colonel Merewether, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Dr. Cook, Captain Morland, Messrs. R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, Raghunath N. Khote, C. I. E., and Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I.

PROPOSED DEMOLITION OF A HOUSE.

The Council considered a memorandum from the Municipal Commissioner, asking sanction to the demolition of a portion of a house specified in the following letter to the Commissioner's address from the Deputy Executive Engineer:—

Sir,—I have the honour to report that Mr. Ebrahimbhoy Kurmalibhoy has built a house on the ground that was lying vacant at Mahim Coppersmith-road. It consists of masonry walls and tiled roof. A set-back is necessary here; the ground scored off in red on the attached tracing being required for street improvement measuring 253 square yards. The building of the shed was commenced on the 7th June, 1885, and completed in the latter part of the last month. A notice, requiring plans, was served on the 18th June last, and complied with on the 22nd of the same month. The plan was approved, and a copy of it, on which the portion of the ground required for street improvement was shown, was returned to Mr. Ebrahimbhoy on the 13th July, 1885. He has nevertheless built on this ground. The sanction of the Town Council is now required, under section 167 of the Municipal Acts, to demolish the portions of the building standing on the set-back ground. The party was informed on the 21st instant that the sanction of the Town Council to demolish the portion of the building would be applied for at the next meeting.

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the sanction asked for was accorded.

A SIMILAR CASE.

The Council next considered a similar memorandum from the Commissioner, asking sanction to the demolition of portions of a house situated in Abdul Rahmanstreet, specified in the following letter from the Deputy Executive Engineer:—

Sir,—I have the honour to forward the plans and abstract of quantities, and to report that Mr. Abdulally Ahmedjee has made alterations and additions to his house Nos. 304 to 310, Abdul Rahman-street, involving the removal and re-erection of the 12 13 of the three inner main walls. On the 6th May, 1885, a plan for the said alterations and additions was submitted [illegible] Town Council's sanction under Resolution No. 231, of 1885-86) on the 26th of that month with a notice to set back the house to the street improvement line and to give up 29-14 square yards of land. A notice under section 167 requiring the party to adhere to the approved plan by setting back the house to the improvement line was served on the 8th August last, but up to date he has not complied with it. The privies are also not detached as required by the Health Officer. The correspondence in connection with the case with Mr. Hewson on behalf of the owner is herewith attached.

The Municipal Commissioner said that the Act had in this instance been disregarded. The street was one of the most important in Bombay; and the owner had been rebuilding in spite of warnings given him.

Mr. Raghunath said that, if the correspondence alluded to were read, they might learn what the other side had to say.

The chairman said Mr. Hewson had no *locus standi*, and they could not recognise him at all. However, if the members wished, the correspondence might be read.

Mr. Sayani said he understood that, although the side walls had been rebuilt, about eighteen in front had not been touched at all. Mr. Sayani did not know if this was a clear case in which a set-back could be enforced.

Dr. Cook said they had always proceeded on the supposition that there was rebuilding when the main walls were touched.

The Municipal Commissioner said he believed that in this case the Act did authorise a set-back. If they did not proceed in this case, people would commence rebuilding their houses in the rear, and not touch the front. He intended, however, to take no step in this matter without again referring to counsel's opinion on the subject, or obtaining counsel's opinion if necessary.

It was finally resolved to accord the sanction asked for, provided the Municipal Commissioner satisfied himself by the opinion of counsel already obtained, or to be obtained, that a set-back can be enforced, notwithstanding the fact that the wall abutting on the street has not been touched.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT RECEPTION.

The next subject was a letter from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding application from the honorary secretaries to the Committee appointed to arrange for the public reception of Indian troops returning from service in Suakim, requesting that the Council will recommend the Corporation to make a grant of money towards the funds for the reception.

The Municipal Commissioner said he thought it was very important that the Municipality should make this grant. It would show good-will towards the movement, and it would have a very good effect elsewhere. He would recommend a contribution of Rs. 2,500 from the surplus of salaries and bonuses.

Colonel Merewether asked what the grant on the former occasion was.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was Rs. 5,000.

Mr. Banajee said the whole expenses amounted to Rs. 11,000.

Captain Morland said that on the former occasion there were European troops to entertain, whereas on the present occasion there would be natives only.

Mr. Banajee.—It could be wholly a native thing.

The chairman said he was sorry he was absent from the two meetings held to arrange for the reception of the troops. He was engaged elsewhere, and could not attend the meetings; but he wrote to Mr. Acworth remarking that he fully sympathised with the movement, and asking him to put him down for a small subscription. He (the chairman) was exceedingly glad that the movement had been made. There could be no doubt whatever about the gallantry of the 28th Bombay N. I.; and but for the gallant stand they made at Mc Neill's zareeba there would have been a terrible disaster. If necessary, he would suggest that the proposed grant be increased to Rs. 3,000. The chairman asked Mr. Nanabhoy what the total expenditure was on the former occasion.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.—It was more than Rs. 17,000. The present arrangements will comparatively be on a poor scale.

The chairman.—I hope the welcome will not be less hearty.

Mr. Nanabhoy.—I trust not; and I will increase the grant to Rs. 3,000.

It was then proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee, seconded by Mr. R. N. Khote, and carried, that subject to the sanction of Government, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the payment of Rs. 3,000 towards the cost of entertaining the Indian Contingent on their return from Suakim. That the cost be charged to savings on account of salaries and other savings.

ASSESSMENT OF PORT TRUST ESTATE.

The next matter was a letter dated 2nd instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copies of the further correspondence on the subject of the assessment of the Port Trust estate to the consolidated rate, and copy of Government Resolution thereon, Marine Department, dated 19th September, 1885, fixing Rs. 1,61,190 as the annual sum payable by the Trustees in lieu of the consolidated rate for each of the five years from 1884-85 to 1888-89, both inclusive.

It was suggested that the letter be recorded.

Captain Morland remarked that Mr. Ollivant's able services in the matter deserved special recognition. It was at the cost of much time and labour that he had succeeded in getting the increased amount for the Municipality. If there was no hurry, Captain Morland suggested a postponement of the matter for a week.

The suggestion was acceded to, and the matter was postponed for a week.

THANKS FROM MRS. NOWROZJEE'S WIDOW.

The following letter from Mr. Furdoonjee Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, on behalf of his mother Goolbai, widow of the late Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, C. I. E., dated 3rd instant, thanking the Council for the vote of condolence recorded by them on the 23rd September, 1885, on the occasion of the death of her husband, was recorded:—

To H. Wynford Barrow, Esq., Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—I have the honour by the direction of my mother, Mrs. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 967, dated the 24th ult., conveying copy of the resolution recorded by the Town Council at their meeting held on the 23rd idem, expressive of the sincere condolence of the members of that body at the loss of their valued colleague, the late Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee; and, in reply, to request you to be good enough to communicate to the Council the heartfelt thanks of my family for the sentiments embodied in their resolution, and their high appreciation, in the midst of their present heavy bereavement, of the generous feeling which has inspired those sentiments. With assurance of our great respect, &c.

The Council then adjourned.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a sitting of the court before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday, the following among other matters were heard:—

RE ASSAR PURSHOTUM.—Mr. Serjeant Atkinson moved for an extension of the interim order for two months, which was granted.

RE SAJAN JAHU AND OTHERS.—The Hon. Mr. Budruddin, on behalf of a creditor, appeared to oppose an application for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, asked for a week's postponement to enable his client to reply to an affidavit of the opposing creditor. The postponement was granted.

RE NAGOO NARAYEN.—The insolvent applied for an interim order. Mr. Lang, for an opposing creditor, objected to the application on the ground that the insolvent had concealed his books. The Commissioner warned the insolvent, and granted him an interim order.

RE MADHOWJEE DEWJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order for three months, which was granted.

RE BALKRISHNA CHINTOBA AND ANOTHER.—Mr. Dhairyayan, for a creditor, moved for a week's postponement of the hearing, as the auditor of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who had been subpœned to produce pay sheets of the second insolvent for the years 1881-83, required time to do so. The case was postponed until the first court day after the vacation.

RE RAMCHUNDER SOONDERJEE.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, a clerk of the Machine Exchange Company, said the petition had been adjourned for a year, six months of which were to be without protection, because the insolvent had obtained the benefit of the Act on five previous occasions. The learned counsel now had in his hand an affidavit made by the insolvent.

The judge.—Well, I suppose you want me to review my order?

Mr. Manker.—Yes, my lord.

The judge (smiling).—Have I power to do so?

Mr. Manker submitted his lordship had the power under a ruling of Mr. Justice Marriott, Indian Law Reports, 4 Bombay, 180.

The judge granted a rule nisi, but refused a protection order until it was disposed of, remarking that if the insolvent passed blank promissory notes, he must take the consequences.

PETITION DISMISSED.—The petition of Chotalal Hurrivalabh was dismissed for want of prosecution.

DISCHARGES.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Shaik Mahomed Shaik

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Ebrahim Halde, Rs. 820. Narayen Vithal Chiplonkar, Rs. 686. Merwanjee Cowasjee Patel, Rs. 910 Vittoba Luximon Thakore and others, Rs. 530. Thomas Alexander Downs, Rs. 1,638. Framjee Rustomjee Wadia and another, Rs. 3,607. Moti Dyaram Lohar and others, Rs. 1,115. Crustnajee Ballajee Kadam and others, Rs. 1,298. Hurkisson Ramjee and another, Rs. 1,193. Munabai, woman, and others, Rs. 572. Nunda Nursing Gowlee, Rs. 854. J. W. Fernandes, Rs. 2,711. Vishnoo Luximon Khundalkar and another, Rs. 1,163. Cassum Alikhan and others, Rs. 1,101. Cursetjee Ruttonjee Jeelah, Rs. 1,703.

PROSPECTUS OF THE CUTCH HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW OF 1885-86.

The second Cutch Horse and Cattle Show will be held on the 20th January, 1886, and the following days at Rudra Mata near Bhuj.

Patron.—His Highness the Rao of Cutch.

Committee.—President, the Political Agent.

Members.—Colonel Cunningham, Major Carter, Major Humfrey, Lieutenant Ashby, the Dewan Saheb, the Revenue Commissioner, Rana Jalumsingji and Jadeja Jiaji.

Judges.—The Superintendent, Horse-Breeding Operations and three other Gentlemen to be appointed hereafter.

CUTCH HORSE-SHOW, 1886.

CONDITIONS.

PRIZES.

	1st. Korees.	2nd. Korees.	3rd. Korees.	4th. Korees.	5th. Korees.	6th. Korees.	Total. Korees.
CLASS I. D Branded mares bred in India 14·1 and over in foal to or with foal at foot by Government stallion	200	150	100	75	50	25	600
CLASS II. The same under 14·1	100	75	50	25	..	..	250
CLASS III. Branded mares or others in foal to donkey stallion or having mule at foot (see condition 2.)	75	50	35	20	20	..	200
CLASS IV. Colts and fillies under two years, sucklings excluded	75	50	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS V. Two years old fillies bred in the country	100	75	50	25	..	..	250
CLASS VI. Three years old fillies bred in the country	115	85	50	30	..	..	[illegible]
CLASS VII. Geldings under two years bred in the country	75	50	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS VIII. Geldings over two years and under three years	100	75	50	25	..	..	250
CLASS IX. Geldings over three years and under four years	115	85	50	30	20	..	300
CLASS X. All horses and mares over 14 hands	100	75	25	..	..	..	200
CLASS XI. Galloway between 13·2 and 14 hands	100	75	25	..	..	..	200
CLASS XII. Ponies 13·2 hands and under	100	75	25	..	..	..	200
CLASS XIII. Mules bred in this country under two years	75	50	30	20	15	10	200
CLASS XIV. Mules bred in this country 2 years old and upwards	100	75	50	25	25	..	275
CLASS XV. Donkeys	75	50	30	20	..	..	175
CLASS XVI. Camels	125	100	75	50	..	..	350
				Total	Korees		4150

PRIZES.

	1st. Korees.	2nd. Korees.	3rd. Korees.	4th. Korees.	Total. Korees.
CLASS I. Best bull, any breed, under 6 years	50	3	20	..	100
Best bull, any breed, under 4 years	35	25	15	..	75
Best bull, any breed, under 2 years	25	15	10	..	50
CLASS II. Best pair of trotting bullocks for Shigram, any breed	150	75	50	..	275
Best pair of bullocks for agricultural purposes	150	75	50	..	275
Bullock calf	35	25	15	..	75
CLASS III. Milch Cow	75	50	25	..	150
Heifer	40	30	20	10	100
CLASS IV. Best Bull-buffaloe	50	30	20	..	100
CLASS V. Milch Buffaloe	75	50	25	..	150
Heifer	25	15	10	..	50
CLASS VI. Best He-goat	15	10	..	..	25
Best She-goat	25	15	10	..	50
CLASS VII. Best Ram	15	10	..	..	25
Best Ewe	25	15	10	..	50
		Total	Korees.		1550

J. S. ASHBY,
Honorary Secretary.

N.B.—Animals attending the show will be supplied gratis with liberal rations of food during the time the fair and show last.

2. Copies of the rules and any information regarding the show can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, Bhuj.

THE MURDER OF A JAPANESE DIPLOMATIST.

A correspondent of the *Standard*, writing from the Hague on the 15th ult., says:—It will be remembered that in March of this year Mr. Nakai, called Sakurada, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at the Court of the Netherlands, was assassinated by his mistress in a hotel at Rotterdam. To-day the murderess, Jeanne Marie Lorette, was brought before the Criminal Court of the Hague, under accusation of wilful murder with premeditation and *guet-apens*. Owing to the high position of the victim this case has made a great sensation, and the crowd in the Court was very great. Several of the Ministers, the British Envoy, and many foreign journalists, especially Belgians and French, were present. The prisoner, a girl of twenty-one years, is of extraordinary beauty. When entering the court she was very pale and nervous; dressed in black, she attracted the general attention by her abundant fair hair and beautiful dark eyes. She is a Belgian by birth, but speaks Dutch well. She declared she was born at Molenbeek St. Jean, near Brussels, on June the 8th, 1867, and had no profession. She denied premeditation, stating that she had only intended to kill herself, and murdered Sakurada in a fit of passion. The indictment states that the prisoner went with two sisters and a young brother to her father at Molenbeek St. Jean, where the latter is a smith. Her mother took great care of Jeanne's education, but after her death the young girl, only seventeen years old, was neglected by her father. She gave music lessons, by which she gained six or seven hundred francs per month. She soon fell, and became a mother in September, 1882, when only eighteen years old. Her child was born dead. In November, 1883, she made the acquaintance of Mr. Tetsyoshi Sakurada at Brussels, where he was accredited as diplomatic agent for Belgium and Holland. In February or March, 1884, he was sent to the Hague, and wished Jeanne to accompany him. She was to have lodging and food, and, besides, three hundred or four hundred francs per month.

On March 17, 1884, Sakurada wrote the following letter to Jeanne, who was still at Brussels:—

"Chère Amie,

"Pardonnez moi que je n'ai pu écrire plustot à vous parceque j'ai été Amsterdam pour les affaires urgent.

"Maintenant je vous informe que j'ai trouve pour vous une maison sans meuble 3 chambres avec cuisine et entrer libre, si n'aimez vous pas apres votre arrivez dans un mois rechercherai ensemble avec vous. Donc j'esperer venirez plust 't possible et m'informez moi avant 2 jours votre depart que quel jours et quel heures partirez de Bruxelles je vous attandrai Station Hollande.

"Revoir a bientôt,

"Votre ami,

"Pharmossa.

"P.S. Meme chose informer mon ami d'Anvers."

Sakurada took here the name of Pharmossa, but later he called himself generally Sarah, and Jeanne, went to the Reaque, and first lived in the city, but in May she removed to a house on the Scheveningen road, living very quietly. For her own defence she bought a revolver. After nearly a year Jeanne learned for the first time that her friend was a married man. The relations became less friendly, every day she felt herself unhappy, and thought of suicide. She asked her physician how to cut an artery. In the beginning of this year she confessed to a friend of Sakurada that "she had enough of Holland and that devil of a Japanese." After some negotiations a separation was agreed to by both parties. She was to receive three thousand francs to finish all relations with Sakurada; but in a few days she came back to the Legation, and succeeded in her efforts to persuade him to follow her again to Scheveningen. There she again threatened to commit suicide if he would not marry her. But in vain. Then she went to an armourer and got him to clean her revolver; she regulated her affairs, and wrote her will on March 8. In that document she says:—

"Moi, je souffrais trop, cette fausse position dans le monde et une separation qui devenait nécessaire entre Mr. Sakurada et moi, cet homme que je considérais comme mon mari, qu'il y a 14 mois ne m'inspirait que repulsion et que depuis 6 mois je me suis mise a aimer d'un amour etrange, qui avec ce Japonnais, race hypocrite et fausse, cause ma mort. Vivre sansiui, supplice atroce et aveclui vie d'enfer, &c."

On March 9 Sakruada wired to Jeanne that he had gone to Brussels and Liege. Smarting under this treatment she bought a dagger. It was on the 14th of March that Mr. Sakurada went out of town. On the way to the station Jeanne passed his cab, and then he altered his way and went to another station; but she followed him, and went after him to Gouda, where they really met. He decided to go with her to Rotterdam. Accompanied by a little brother they went to the Hotel de Hollande. The brother returned to Scheveningen to do some commissions for Jeanne. When he returned he brought a fictitious telegram from Paris, in which Sakurada told Jeanne that he was in Paris, and should meet her after a few days at Brussels. Besides, the Commissary of Police had sent to Jeanne's house to require her to come to the police station. When Jeanne learned these two facts she went in a passion, and, previously only intending to kill herself, she now decided to murder her seducer. During the day she had sent a registered letter to her father, containing 1900f., which shows that she only intended to commit suicide. She wrote:—

"Recommande pour la somme de dix neuf cent francs. Monsieur Lorette, Jean.

224 Rue Ribeaucourt, Molenbeek St. Jean, Bruxelles (Belgique).

"Cher pere.

"Je t'envoye mille neuf cent francs, mon heritage. Adieu mon cher pere, riens vite, ta fille n'est plus.

"Donnez 50frs. a Fosti et renez a Scheveningue chercher mes meubles et habillements.

"Adieu tous
Adieu mon frere
Adieu Fosti Mr. et Mme.
Adieu
J'envoye ceci de
Rotterdam."

But after the return of her brother, and the double offence of Sakurada, she went to her brother's room, and wrote:—

"Je me tue et cet homme aussi qui est un miserable egoiste et qui n'acceptent les Europeennes qu'au titre de considération des Japonaises.

"Nous sommes civilisees et instruites et on ne nous humilie pas impunement.

"Avis au Japonais hypocrites et laches.

"J. Lorette.

"Je desiree le moins de bruit possible, pour tous deux c'est mauvais.

"Adieu tous ceux qui m'ont aimes cher pere, chere sœur et frere.

"Pardonnez moi."

Early in the morning she asked Sakurada if he would marry her, and after his refusal she twice threatened to shoot him in bed, and the third time she really killed him. He was transported to the hospital, where he died in the evening. Brought to his side, she cried, "Oh, wretch that I am! Pity! Pity! He is dead, and I have killed him!" She tried to kill herself with a dagger, but she did not succeed in it. Several times she has since renewed the efforts to kill herself in prison.

The arguments to-day were not very interesting. The prisoner was very nervous, and declared that she only wished to die now, for her life was broken for ever, and her family disgraced. When the revolver was produced by the Public Prosecutor she fainted. A large number of witnesses were called, those for the defence declaring that Sakurada had promised to marry her. It also appeared that Jeanne's mother was subject to epilepsy, and that she herself probably suffered from it too. At the age of seven she had been the victim of a criminal assault, and this, it was alleged by her advocate, would affect her moral and physical condition. The Court refused to suspend the trial for a further mental inquiry. The trial is proceeding.

THE AWARDS FOR THE SUAKIM CAMPAIGN.

"Scrutator," in a letter which the *Times* prints in large type, comments severely upon Lord Wolseley's treatment of Sir Gerald Graham's report on the operations near Suakim, and of his reversal, "without reason assigned or discoverable," of the majority of its judgments.

Lord Wolseley, the writer says, never personally directed the operations of Sir Gerald Graham's force. He did pay a visit to Suakin after all was practically over, but his headquarters were in the ship which brought him from Alexandria. He made one or two excursions from that point of vantage, but his whole stay on shore may be measured by hours, and his visit to Tambouk occupied not more than a day. While active operations were going on Lord Wolseley was at the other end of a telegraph wire 2,000 miles long, and had his hands pretty full with the extrication of his own force from a situation which strikingly contrasted the excellence of our military material with the feebleness of the conceptions it is used to realize. Is it held by the masters of the art of war that the commander of an expedition of 12,000 men, organized upon a perfectly independent basis, can be usefully placed under the orders of another commander 2,000 miles away, and entirely cut off for many months beforehand from any but telegraphic communication, either with the expedition or with the common base in England? If so, has any kind of scientific limit been fixed to the extension of a favourite general's authority? Is there any reason, for example, why Sir Charles Warren should not have reported to Lord Wolseley, or why the latter should not revise any names mentioned for conspicuous gallantry by the commander of the Kuram field force? I should not be hard upon the polite fiction by which Lord Wolseley had supreme command of an expedition he had never seen. Such a fiction was, in the circumstances, soothing for his pride, which a too openly avowed rescue by another commander might have wounded. The case, however, is different when, after all is over, Lord Wolseley affects that minute and particular knowledge of the details of the campaign, the behaviour of particular bodies of troops, and the services of particular officers, which alone can enable a general to distribute awards upon any other ground than mere caprice. Sir Gerald Graham mentions over 170 names in terms of commendation varied to suit different degrees of merit, and, considering the size of his expedition, the novelty of its work, and the very large scope it afforded for personal initiative, it can hardly be thought that he abused the privilege of eulogy. But these 170 names are cut down by Lord Wolseley to 60, or little more than one-third. As he is not known to have had any opportunity of consulting Sir G. Graham before effecting this wholesale reduction, it is difficult to conceive on what intelligible principle he can have proceeded. A great many officers must have had occasion to ponder upon the text which declares that of two women grinding at the mill one shall be taken and the other left. But what makes the whole affair still more remarkable is that Lord Wolsely has not only cut out two-thirds of the names favourably mentioned by General Graham, but has of his own motion inserted a great many which Sir G. Graham did not mention at all. Where Lord Wolseley accepts Sir G. Graham's names he exercises the same freedom in varying the degrees of commendation. Colonel Edwards is very warmly praised for his work as commander of the Royal Engineers, Sir G. Graham evidently having a keen appreciation of his services. Of Colonel H. P. Ewart he says only that "he commanded the cavalry brigade, and did his best to secure its efficiency." This is not very high praise and it may be remembered that it was Colonel Ewart who dismounted a squadron of the 9th Bengal Cavalry in thick scrub causing the loss of many lives. From Lord Wolseley Colonel Edwards receives bare mention in a general list although two captains of Engineers serving under him receive C B's while Colonel Ewart who is Colonel Edwards's junior, is made K C B. Major-General C B Ewart, on the other hand, whose arduous duty it was to command the base, and who is commended by Sir G. Graham as a "most able, zealous, and hard-working officer, who carried out the difficult duties of his position with great judgment and discretion," is not mentioned by Lord Wolseley at all. The *Gazette* does not so much as mention Sir F Stephenson, who commanded in Egypt before Lord Wolseley's arrival, who was specially asked by Lord Hartington to remain at his post, and who gave the most loyal and valuable assistance to both expeditions. These services might have out-weighed his indiscretion in not approving of the plan for relieving Khartoum by way of the Nile. As if to bar any argument founded upon the circumstance that he was not directly attached to either expedition, an officer of his staff resident in Cairo, hundreds of miles from either scene of action, receives promotion.

The Nile expedition has 20 officers decorated as C.B. or K.C.B.; the Suakin expedition has 25. But while 71 junior officers are promoted by brevet in the Nile force, only 20 are so treated in the Suakin force, 12,000 strong. The Nile force above Wady Halfa was about half that strength, but a great many promotions have been given to men who never came to close quarters with the enemy at all. Probably they are well deserved, but how are we to explain the paucity of promotions in Sir G. Graham's larger and equally hard-worked force?

THE NAVY.

(London Gazette, Sept. 18.)

Admiralty, 15th September, 1885.

Asst Paymaster J J A Sloan has been promoted to the rank of Paymaster in H M's Fleet.

Admiralty, 16th September, 1885.

In accordance with the provisions of H M's Orders in Council of the 22nd Feb, and the 30th April, 1877—Chief Engr W Inglis has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Admiralty, 17th September, 1885.

Engr R C Moon has been promoted to the rank of Actg Chief Engr in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(London Gazette, Sept. 18).

War Office, Pall Mall, 18th September, 1885.

Royal Horse Guards, Capt and Bt Major G L Wickham to be Major, vice J H N G H, Viscount Dalrymple, retired.

Supeinry Capt J F Brocklehurst to be Capt vice Bt Major G L Wickham.

1st Dragoon Guards, Capt P Marrow to be Major, vice G E Rogers, retired.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Capt A L G Gould to be Major, vice P Auberton, retired.

Lieut G J Scott to be Capt, vice A L G Gould.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut W H Hillas to be Capt, vice J F S Lee-Barber, resigned.

1st Dragoons, Capt F W Rhodes to be Major, vice A Maclean, promoted.

Lieut F W Greatrex to be Capt, vice W H McLaren, promoted.

Capt C R Burn, from the 8th Hussars, to be Capt, vice J F Burn-Murdoch, appointed Adjt.

6th Dragoons, Capt A G Thompson to be Major, vice A Froom, promoted.

11th Hussars, Lieut G H C Hamilton, Adjt, to be Capt to complete establishment.

Sergt R E Gannon, from the 8th Hussars, to be Lieut, vice G H C Hamilton, appointed Adjt.

18th Hussars, Lieut R Gilles, from the 3rd Dragoon Guards, to be Capt, vice B D Moller, seconded.

Royal Artillery, Col O'B B Woolsey has retired upon retired pay, under Art. 103 I of the Royal Warrant of 10th June, 1884.

Major R Alexander (late Madras) to be Lieut-Col, Supernumerary to the Establishment.

The undermentioned Captains to be Majors:—R G Webb Hepburne, vice J R J Dewar (late Bengal), retired; A R Fraser, upon the Seconded List; W A Maynard, vice R Alexander (late Madras), promoted; J W T Spencer, upon the Seconded List; and G D Fanshawe, vice J W Buckle, retired.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains:—J H Jervis-White-Jervis, vice R G W Hepburne, promoted; W H Connolly, vice W A Maynard, promoted; and C W Gordon, vice G D Fanshawe, promoted.

Lieut G E T Green to be Lieut upon the Seconded List, for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

Coast Brigade, Sergt-Major W Phillips to be Lieut, vice G E Baker, deceased.

Sergt-Major E Turner to be Lieut, vice W Blackman, deceased.

Royal Engineers, Col F E Cox has retired on retired pay, with an annuity and the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

The undermentioned officers on completion of five years' service as Regimental Lieut-Cols to be placed on half-pay:—Lieut-Col and Col G W Stockley and Lieut-Col and Col J Ashton Papillon.

Capt J H Fox, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay.

Grenadier Guards, Surgn C E Harrison, M B, to be Surgn-Major, vice J H C Whipple, M D, retired.

Coldstream Guards, Capt the Hon Henry F C S Monck retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Lieut Guy T S Sebright resigns his Commission

Scots Guards, Lieutt A C Knollys, Adjt, to be Capt, to complete establishment.

The notification in the Gazette of 8th September, 1885, restoring Supernumerary Lieut R. Cutlar-Fergusson to the establishment, vice T L Hare, resigned, is cancelled.

Lieut L G H S Dawson-Damer resigns his Commission.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers every where at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—Paris.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL......£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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